

THE NONCONFORMIST.

"The dissidence of dissent and the protestantism of the protestant religion."

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Ecclésiastical Affairs.

ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ELECTORAL CLUBS.

THE main feature of the plan we are about to propose for rescuing borough elections from the bondage of party cliques, is, as we have intimated, both simple and easy—so simple and easy that it will probably, in the first instance, provoke derision. With ridicule, however, we have grown familiar, and have found it an antagonist which, when coolly looked in the face, becomes remarkably tame. We proceed, therefore, with our remarks, leaving such as list to laugh out their laugh, and willing, on our own part, if needs be, to pick up the taunting inquiries which may be flung at us, and reserve them to be returned on a future occasion.

We suggest, then, the instant formation, in each borough, of an electoral club, having for its sole object to secure a parliamentary representation of anti-state-church principles. It would be the first business of the "forlorn hope" to resolve themselves into such an association. Five electors would do for a beginning. We shall suppose five to have met. Each has previously come to a resolution to withhold his vote from any future candidate who is unable to give a satisfactory assurance of the soundness of his views upon the question of establishments, and, if practicable, to put forward, and to record his vote in favour of, a candidate qualified to represent his convictions on this head. That which they have already determined upon, mentally and individually, they must now pledge themselves to, actually and conjointly. They have, as the practical result of such a pledge, five votes in one; and five votes in many a borough can go far to hold the balance between the two political factions. At all events, they constitute, in their associated capacity, the nucleus of a new power. They should meet periodically. To obtain and enrol members like-minded with themselves should be their steady aim during the interval of such meetings. They should create a fund by small weekly contributions. They should canvass, as they have opportunity, from now until the next election—endeavouring to meet scruples, to obviate objections, to press home new inducements as the course of public events may furnish them, and to diffuse, from time to time, such information as they may deem peculiarly calculated to forward their design. All this may be done by poor men, by uninfluential men, by men who have no abundance of leisure—but it can only be done by men thoroughly in earnest. Decision of purpose, and dogged perseverance in the pursuit of it, are the only substitutes we can think of for influence and wealth.

We will give in a future number a draft of rules which, in our judgment, might be made the framework of these electoral clubs. Meanwhile, we may occupy ourselves to some advantage in stating the results which we should expect from them if efficiently managed.

Under any circumstances they would constitute a standing witness for the truth—a witness whose testimony every borough representative and elector would be compelled to hear. The principle which we justly regard as paramount in its importance, would thus be embodied in a form of sincerity which would speedily command for it some deferential attention. Any truth which can say

to a candidate, "I have ten, twenty, fifty, or a hundred votes," as the case may be, may look to be treated with a fair share of respect. Legislators in the grub state, waiting only for wings to fly away, count votes for arguments, and believe that when a theory can influence an election, there must be something in it. Moreover, the existence and activity of such an association in each borough would chafe some torpid consciences into sensibility, and, if they did not rouse the listless, would do something to shame them. One good man, if known to be such, puts a restraint upon a hundred bad ones whenever he may chance to be thrown into company with them. Ten earnest electors may save a constituency from ruin.

In most boroughs parties are so evenly balanced, that a small body, acting independently of both of them, holds a position to negotiate for terms. A man with seven sons has been known, in a corrupt constituency, to command his own price. A club of only twice that number of electors might, in more places than one, fix the professions of the liberal candidate. Let it be once ascertained that he has no chance of success but with the aid of the anti-state-church club, and no chance of securing its aid but by a credible avowal of its principles, and he will either pay the price, or, what is more likely, leave the ground clear for some better man. Few individuals relish the prospect of rushing upon certain defeat. When it becomes apparent that the battle with toryism is hopeless unless a better class of candidates is put forward, a better class will be sought up and secured. Till then, the venal will hold the scales in their hands, and the heaviest purse will turn them.

We look, again, by this means, to break up the power of local election cliques. We know it may be urged that we should only supplant one clique by another. There is some truth in this—but surely it is better that the influence of the few which prescribes for the many, should be exercised on behalf of principles than of persons. The danger, which, in candour, we cannot but admit, is remote, as well as contingent—the advantage would be immediate and great. The wheels of state can never run long in one direction without wearing for themselves ruts—but that can hardly be a valid reason for leaving them to run on in the same ruts for ever. The politicians of the expediency school have had their turn of dictatorship, and, certainly, results do not commend their system. It is difficult to imagine a worse mess than they have contrived to bring about. A decided point in advance will be gained by displacing them, and by putting an end to their nomination of candidates. Independence and purity will owe not a little to the overthrow of their power.

Such clubs, depending for their efficiency upon union in a great principle, and not in a recognised leadership, will familiarise men of all parties with the idea of their own integral strength. They are too apt to wait for generals to conduct them. They will learn after a time that it is for them to prescribe to their chiefs, not their chiefs to them. Self-reliance is a pre-requisite to every virtuous achievement. Most things may be done by those who set their hearts on doing them. Our greatest difficulties exist in our own imaginings. We fancy monsters and then fall before them. Hence, when a man dares to begin aught alone, he has taken the first step in the direction of triumph. When his will leans upon the will of another he is all but helpless. True men want no leader but the truth.

We have no space left us, to exhibit the collateral benefits which the general adoption of the plan we recommend would tend to produce. They would be found to be, we honestly believe, both numerous and important. Of this, however, we are fully convinced—that some such step as we have here indicated, must be taken before we shall see a change for the better. If so, why not at once? If by anybody, why not by us? The mouse released the lion from his toils—a "forlorn hope" may, haply, save an empire. To all who desire to realise such a consummation our advice is, "Try." Nothing can be done without trying. What cannot be accomplished by it? Try—try now—try with a resolution not to be baffled—and all that is good in this world will be breathing forth a prayer for you, when, unconscious of what you propose, it lifts up its heart to heaven in the supplication, "God speed the right."

DR MERLE D'AUBIGNE AT THE CONGREGATIONAL LIBRARY.—The committee of the Congregational Union of England and Wales gave a public breakfast, on Thursday morning, to Dr Merle D'Aubigné, who had expressed a wish to meet, before he left England, his brethren in London of the Independent order; and, more especially, the friends of the London Missionary Society. The meeting, though called at a very short notice, was attended by most of the leading ministers of the denomination in town; and, among the other gentlemen present, were Sir Culling Eardley Smith, Bart, Alderman Challis, W. Alers Hankey, Esq., Messrs Samuel Morley, J. Cook Evans, J. R. Mills, Isaac Sewell, J. Bennett, Dr Bull, B. Hanbury, Josiah Conder, Edward Swain, &c., &c. Sir Culling Eardley Smith, as treasurer of the London Missionary Society, presided; and, after stating the object of the meeting, called on Dr Leifeild to offer up prayer. Dr Pye Smith then addressed Dr Merle in the name of the meeting; and, in most felicitous and impressive terms, after adverting to the strong interest felt by his brethren in the career of his honoured brother, set the doctor right as to the genuine character of that voluntaryism for which the Independent Protestants of this country contend. Dr Merle then addressed the meeting in reply; and, after briefly acknowledging that portion of Dr Smith's remarks which related personally to himself, proceeded to explain the views which he entertained of the duty of Protestant Christians at the present crisis. As in some of his addresses elsewhere, he urged upon the meeting unity of spirit, unity of confession, and unity of action, in reference to specific objects. Among those objects which claim united action, he specified Tahiti—the cause of religious liberty all over the world—and, more especially, the evangelisation of Europe. The Doctor spoke for about an hour, with considerable fluency, though with a strong foreign accent. After he had sat down, Mr Algernon Wells, on behalf of the Congregational Union, adverting to what had fallen from Dr Merle about an historical church, presented the three volumes of "Hanbury's Memorials" as illustrating the history of Independency. Mr Tidman then introduced to Dr Merle two missionaries returned from Tahiti; and remarked, in the course of a brief and animated address, that, had the Christians of this country exhibited the same lively interest in Tahiti that had been displayed by the evangelical Protestants of Geneva, Belgium, and France, the issue might have been different. Dr Leifeild then addressed Dr Merle as the historian of the reformation. A resolution was subsequently moved by Dr Bennett, seconded by Mr Mills, and carried unanimously, embodying the feeling of the company.

THE ANTI-STATE-CHURCH PRINCIPLE NO LONGER TENABLE.—If the present state of opinion renders it impossible to maintain the ministers of one denomination exclusively, because other denominations esteem this to be unjust, then the state may, without breach of Christian principle, cease to maintain them, as in the United States; but to maintain the teachers of superstition or of infidelity, together with those who preach the gospel, is to despise the gospel and to degrade its ministers. If this is to be henceforth the dominant principle of legislation on religious subjects, every Christian ought to use his utmost efforts to rescue all religious questions from the hands of our legislators. If parliament cannot legislate in favour of true religion, they are bound not to legislate against it: if they think it imprudent to support the truth alone, let them leave both truth and error unsupported: if Protestantism can only be cherished at the cost of patronising Romanism, let both be left to themselves. The principle of paying all creeds is so irreligious, that no nation which is not generally irreligious can long endure it. . . . Institutions are built on principles; and, when the fundamental principle of an institution is generally abandoned, the institution itself must soon fall. Hitherto, the establishments of the United Kingdom have been upheld chiefly by the idea that a Christian legislature is bound to provide for the Christian instruction of a whole people; but, that idea being exchanged for the notion, that parliament has nothing to do with theology, but must support the creed of the many, the Christian advocates of establishments have no longer any principle to contend for.—Baptist Noel's Pamphlet.

CHURCH RATE CONTEST.—PARISH OF LYNCOMBE AND WIDCOMBE.—On Thursday morning, a large number of the rate payers of the above parish assembled in vestry at Old Widcombe church, for the purpose of discussing the propriety of figuring a rate for the necessary repairs of the churches within the parish. The edifice was completely filled, the majority consisting of parties opposed to the contemplated rate. The rector of Bath took the chair. Capt. Pickering Clarke moved that a rate of 2d. in the pound be levied on the parish for the purpose of

the necessary repairs of the churches. The proposition having been seconded, Mr Samuel, in an able speech, objecting to all compulsory payments for the support of religion, moved the adjournment of the question for twelve months. Mr J. M. Stephens, minister, seconded the amendment. The Chairman declined putting the amendment. If Mr Samuel chose to alter that amendment so as to declare that a smaller sum would be sufficient, or to oppose the rate altogether, he would put either of those questions to the meeting. Mr W. Lewis and Mr James having spoken against the rate, Mr Samuel declared himself unable to withdraw or to modify the amendment he had proposed. After some further conversation, which did not much advance the question, the original motion was put to the vote, and lost by a large majority. The rector, after taking the show of hands, said that it must be evident to every one present that the "noes" had it; and his part being now done, it remained for the churchwardens to say what course they would take. Mr Wright then moved a resolution, "That the churchwardens proceed to figure a rate;" which was seconded by Mr Tanner. This resolution, on being put to the meeting, was again supported and opposed in the same proportions; but the churchwardens proceeded to figure the rate, and those parishioners who were favourable to it were requested to sign the book.

CHURCH RATES AT STAMFORD.—An execution for a church rate was on Tuesday morning last, put into the house of Henry Moore, cooper, a parishioner of All Saints', Stamford. It seems that the officer did not seize any of the goods, but remained in possession till the evening, when another officer called, and stated that the rate had been paid (by whom it does not appear). Moore adopted a novel mode of proclaiming the injury he had sustained; he affixed over his window the bottom of a large-sized tub or barrel, on which was written, in charcoal, the following:—

"Church rate seizure.—Rate 1s. 8d.; thus proving the church of England to be equal to the church of Rome for intolerance and domination, and the meanest or poorest in existence. God will have a free-will offering, or he will accept of none. Churchwardens, Ferdinando Cradock and John Roden."

This notice attracted a great many spectators during the day. It is supposed that the rate was paid by a neighbour.

CHURCH RATES, RUNCORN.—Several persons were summoned for non-payment of church-rates, but it turned out that the rates were not demanded by the churchwarden, but by another man, which was held to be insufficient, and they were all dismissed.—*Manchester Times.*

THE VOLUNTARY PRINCIPLE.—A new church is being built at Preston, the fund for erecting which is being raised by penny-a-week subscriptions. £600 has thus been raised.

THE NEWEST PUSEYITE VICTIM.—It is rumoured, for the twentieth time, that the Rev. Mr Newman is about to secede from the church of England and join that of Rome. How many more of those whom he and Dr Pusey have influenced, will precede them in their Romeward journey, it is not easy to say. Certain it is, however, that most, if not all, those clergymen who have recently gone over to the Roman Catholic church, were, primarily considered, induced to do so by them. This, we believe, was the case with Mr Capes, late of Bridgewater, now of Prior park, Bath. Seven years since, we are informed, he gave promise of being a worthy, excellent, and useful clergyman. In April, 1838, he actually published a work against Puseyism, which, we understand, is so liberal in its tone, and so sound in point of argument, that it might almost be supposed to have emanated from the pen of a Dissenter. It is intitled, "An Inquiry into the Use of Church Authority, Tradition, and Private Judgment," &c. (Hatchard). This volume, however, had not been more than two or three years before the world, when circumstances threw the author into the society of Dr Pusey, Mr Newman, and others of the same school; to his frequent intercourse with whom his change of sentiments and subsequent secession are supposed to be attributable. Mr Capes is described as an amiable and accomplished man, very rich, and, withal, very conscientious. We are informed, that he may be considered as having given up at least £10,000 by his secession. This includes the church, &c., just erected at his own expense.—*Patriot.*

THE FREE CHURCH.—VOLUNTARYISM.—The following correspondence has taken place between Dr M'Farlan, the moderator of the Free Church Assembly, and Sir George Sinclair. Sir George's letter is on many accounts a document of the highest importance:—

London, 26th June, 1845.

MY DEAR SIR GEORGE—A succession of other engagements has prevented me from obeying till now the commands of the General Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland, in returning you its sincere thanks for the kindness which you have shown to one of our congregations on your estate, by the handsome present of a church for their use, with manse and glebe.

We have never entertained a doubt of your respect and affection for the ministers of our church, and of the interest which you take in the people belonging to our communion. But it is peculiarly gratifying to receive such a gift from you, when we consider how desirous you were that we should not renounce our connexion with the state, and when we contrast with your liberality the conduct of many of our landed proprietors, who have not given one-half of your attention to the church question, and yet virtually refuse to tolerate the people, and the religion of the people, whose conduct they rashly and unadvisedly condemn.

I am sure you have your reward. You have it in the gratitude of Free Churchmen—in the consciousness of having respected the religious feelings of your tenantry, and of having done what you could to promote their best interests. May you have your reward, also, in the blessings of that Almighty Being who hath put it into your heart to bestow this gift on what, I trust, I may call a portion of his people. I am, dear Sir George, yours sincerely,

PATRICK M'FARLAN.

Sir George Sinclair, Bart, Thurso Castle.

Thurso Castle, July 5, 1845.

MY DEAR DOCTOR—I derived much pleasure and consolation from the perusal of your kind letter, in which you render to my conduct and motives that justice which, in so many other quarters, has been withheld. The plan which it occurred to me to adopt, in reference to Bruan, was, I think, equally consonant with the dictates of common sense, and founded on considerations of paramount duty. It therefore excited in my mind a sentiment of cordial satisfaction, to hand over the kirk, manse, and glebe, to that most respectable denomination of fellow-Christians, with whom the great mass of the population had spontaneously become connected, for the ministers, elders, and worshiping assemblies of which, I cherish an undiminished regard; and by whose friendly justice, on this occasion, I feel so highly honoured.

I have never made any secret of the anxious wish which I entertained at the time, that I could have continued to act in conjunction with the pious and excellent men whose separation from the Established church I so deeply deplored, and so assiduously laboured to prevent; but I was unable to convince myself that they had adequate grounds for the very decided step, which they deemed it incumbent upon them to take. The success which has attended their proceedings since they ceased to be connected with the state has, I think, gone further than any occurrence in modern times to establish the adequacy of the voluntary principle for providing the means of religious instruction, without any aid from the state. And although I myself am still an advocate for an ecclesiastical establishment, I cannot shut my eyes to what is passing around me, or deny that the opposite principle is rapidly gaining ground—more especially since the breaking out of the recent dissensions in the church of England, which have shaken that institution to the very foundation, and shown how much avowed dishonesty and mutual rancour may be exemplified by ministers who claim a monopoly of apostolic succession, subscribe the same creed, participate in the same advantages, and though, perhaps, officiating in the same town, and reading the same prayers every Sunday, still brand each other with the bitterest reproaches, and caution their respective flocks against imbibing the venom of each other's ministrations. The great encouragement given to popery in high places, and the intense hatred, or contumelious neglect, which all persons sincerely attached to Protestant principles (especially in Ireland) have of late experienced on the part of those who, whether in or out of office, possess great political influence, have not only much weakened the attachment of the community to the established church principle, but have also tended to create a more zealous and effective desire after mutual co-operation amongst the various bodies of Dissenters, exasperated, as they necessarily must be, by the arrogance with which the validity of the ministrations of their pastors is denied or doubted, especially by the adherents of the episcopal establishment. It seems evident that a great crisis is at hand in the religious world. I apprehend that, ere long, the rapid progress of popish, or (what is much more dreadful, because much more dishonest), the spread of Tractarian principles, will compel all the friends of Protestant truth to combine for the defence of their common faith; and if this object can be obtained by sacrificing the advantages which the church derives from its connexion with the state, I should greatly prefer that alternative (however otherwise intelligible) to the further continuance of a system which (as of late years exemplified in England, to my unspeakable mortification) enables men of the most incongruous principles to hold the same dignities, and enjoy the same emoluments, whilst the only two points on which they agree, are those of treating all Dissenters, however evangelical in their opinions, with the most unwarrantable superciliousness, and defending, with equal strenuousness, the most glaring and obnoxious abuses.—Believe me to remain, with great esteem and regard, my dear Doctor, most faithfully and cordially yours,

GEORGE SINCLAIR.

THE PAVILION FOR THE FREE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

—It will be observed, by referring to the town council report, that our civic rulers were unanimous in granting permission to erect a pavilion, and the use of Bell's school, &c., for the accommodation of the General Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland, which is to be held here in August. We have seen the plan of the proposed erection, at Mr Rhind's, architect. The pavilion will accommodate the large number of three thousand. It will extend to 150 feet in length by 82 in breadth. One large hall will occupy the whole, with the exception of one or two small apartments for the moderator, &c. The seats are admirably planned, and adapted to suit the various classes of persons, members, non-members, office-bearers, &c. The pavilion will be built of wood, and the work will be proceeded with very soon. Much interest is felt throughout the country as the assembly draws near, and an immense attendance is expected. The leading members, lay and clerical, are to be present, and a numerous attendance of ministers from all quarters is anticipated. The members of the Free Church in town, and others, are making all necessary arrangements for showing hospitality to the strangers during their brief sojourn in the Highland capital.—*Inverness Courier.*

MUNIFICENT CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE FREE CHURCH.

—Mr Newall, banker, has made a present of £400 to the Free Church, Newton Stewart, to build a manse, and £100 towards building a school. The congregation of Mr Craig's church, Rothesay, have, during the last fortnight, raised no less than £3,136 on behalf of the Free Church—a sum which throws all the recent efforts of the other parts of the country completely into the shade.

THE EDINBURGH ANNUITY TAX, which is equivalent to a church rate, brings in to the city clergy only 4777. per annum, instead of 6297., as formerly. In September last the amount of arrears of this tax, unrecovered, was 13,655l. 19s. 6d.!

VAUDOIS REGIUM DONUM.—From the following extract from Dr Henderson's recent work on a visit to the valleys of the Piedmont, it appears that the Vaudois are in the annual receipt of a grant of money from the British Parliament:—

"Charles II. refused to charge himself with the payment of what remained of the moneys raised by voluntary contributions during the Protectorate. After the revolution, however, William and Mary, taking into consideration the claims of the Vaudois, ordered £500 annually to be transmitted for their relief. This gift, under the name of the royal bounty, continued to be regularly remitted till the year 1797, when Napoleon became master of Piedmont. It was then withheld by Mr Pitt, on the ground that the Vaudois were French subjects. Representations on the subject of renewing the grant of William and Mary, made by a deputation from the general body of the three denominations of Dissenting ministers resident in the cities of London and Westminster, were favourably received by our government; and £400 during the King's pleasure, were granted for distribution among the pastors. Earnest applications were afterwards made by the late Mr Wilberforce to Lord Castlereagh, then Minister for Foreign Affairs; but his lordship was deaf to all his arguments. A deputation from the committee for the relief of the Vaudois, which was formed in London in 1825, and has uniformly distinguished itself by the zeal and efficiency with which it has succoured the Protestant interest in the valleys, was more successful. Lord Liverpool listened attentively to their statement, and ultimately the bounty was restored, and has ever since been regularly paid."

THE ANTI-ROMISH MOVEMENT has extended to the frontiers of Switzerland. The secular priests of the diocese of Constance are nearly unanimous in recognising the necessity of a reform of the church, and assembled in chapter at Radelfzell, have declared that the causes of the present religious crisis must be sought in the retrograde movement, which the Roman Catholic church has for some years pursued. They, therefore, propose various reforms in the discipline and ceremonies of the church, among which is the celebration of divine worship in the vulgar tongue.—*Continental Echo.*

THE KING OF HANOVER has refused to recognise the branch of the German Catholic church in his dominions. His Majesty "never will consent to countenance a new Christian sect in his dominions," the organisation of which might possibly, in any degree, endanger the "quiet" of the same. His Majesty cannot feel disposed to grant the request of the petition. In regard of all spiritual services among the so-called German Catholics which involve civil order, it is his Majesty's pleasure that such should be performed by the Lutheran clergymen "for the present," and they have received instructions to celebrate baptisms, marriages, and burials accordingly.

Correspondence.

TO THE HON. AND REV. BAPTIST W. NOEL.

SIR—In the present truly eventful day, when changes of the most extraordinary character and gigantic scope are not only conceived and proposed, but hurried forward to their consummation with a rapidity altogether unprecedented, the thoughtful mind cannot fail to be affected with a feeling of more than ordinary interest while meditating on the probable issue towards which they point. But more especially will they arrest and engage the attention of the reflective Christian, who recognises the Divine hand as working in all—as ruling and over-ruling, directing and controlling, in the midst of elements apparently the most incongruous, so as to bring about results which Infinite Wisdom can approve, and did from the first design. But with all this, how serious and solemn is the remembrance of man's responsibility—the absolute accountability of the agent. By these reflections, my own mind (though much engaged in private secular concerns of an engrossing nature) has been deeply impressed with the unspeakable importance of every man, called upon to take a part, however humble, in the public movements of the day, being "fully persuaded in his own mind" that he is taking his stand on sound and irreversible principle. The further consideration, that if this was important in the case of an unimportant individual, how much more so in the case of one whose efforts and influence must tell extensively, either for good or for evil, has prompted this appeal to yourself, which must now assume a more definite form.

No public question then, Sir, I am persuaded you will agree with me, possesses greater relative and prospective importance, in the present day, than that of the Maynooth bill, which has recently received the royal assent, and must, therefore, go forth on its errand. From somewhat close observation, I will venture to express my confident persuasion, that no question has ever more intensely agitated your own mind—and why? But the answer to this query will lead me abruptly too far on in my subject. I will, therefore, with some attempt at order, but with as much brevity as possible, now state, that, although a staunch Protestant, Dissenter, and Voluntary, I was very early prepossessed with the idea and belief, that those Protestant clergymen, and other members of the established church, who originated and sustained "the Central Anti-Maynooth Association," were actuated in their opposition by the purest possible motives; that it was, in fact, because they preferred the interests of Protestantism and the revealed truth of God to the establishment principle (which this bill seemed a desperate attempt to uphold at any cost) that they thus came forward. With this belief, I readily consented to attend, as a delegate, the conferences of that association—my cordial co-operation with which, however, I felt constrained ultimately to withhold—when mature consideration and observation of the proceedings convinced me that, if not actually compromising my principles as a voluntary, I was approximating it too closely for strict conscientious justification. In petitioning Parliament

against this grant on the "no popery" ground—exclusively on the ground, that is, of the form of religion to be endowed being erroneous—I could not conceal from myself, that I was plainly asking Parliament to do that which, as a Dissenter, I avow to be altogether out of its province, viz., to distinguish between religious truth and error. My conduct would clearly imply, and justify, the inference that my objection was not to the endowment of any and every sect of religionists, including my own, but to that particular body which teaches Popery; accordingly, I found myself only fully at liberty, when opposing this measure on the broad ground of objection to all state establishments of religion. This I state in candour as to my own views; but I trust, indeed I feel persuaded, that my appeal, if it have any weight in itself, will not fail of its effect on your honourable mind on that account. The appeal I wish to press home upon you, with all possible earnestness, is this—Has not this measure, involving an almost unparalleled exhibition of "sic volo, sic jubeo"—this desperate determination on the part of the state as represented by its minister, undeterred by any oaths or protestations, or any fears of consequences to the interests of its ally, the church, to disregard that alliance—has it not made transparent to you the true nature of the connexion between the church and the state, and the precise terms of its tenure? Does not the state say to the church, by this measure, in unmistakeable language, "So long and no longer than it suits my purpose will I do anything to serve you; state policy, and not the interests of religion, is my object, my sole object; when I can use you to promote that object I will declare fidelity to you, and play the hypocrite when I cannot; when your interests run counter to mine, I will unhesitatingly sacrifice you?" Well, then, my question is, With such a perfidious ally, will you, as one of the watchmen of Zion, sanction and recommend a continuance of the union? Will you aid in this glaring hypocrisy? Will you, by accepting state pay for your own church, furnish a semblance of justice in a grant for upholding fatal error and soul-destroying superstition? The infidelity in your ally, your wedded partner, is proved—you must admit it, you will admit it—proved as existing to the very heart's core. What hope, then, can you entertain? None, absolutely none. Whenever the respective interests come into collision, though it be in the form of slight benefit to the state, with disaster and even destruction to the church, the latter will go to the wall if the former can send her there. Oh! do not longer, I entreat you, close your eyes to this most obvious truth, else assuredly will your vigilance as a sentinel be most righteously impugned. But now, even now, while your Lord and Master is so loudly calling to you, "Watchman! watchman! what of the night?" let, I conjure you, your reply be an honest and an enlightened one, as you regard your fealty to your divine Lord, who will require of you an answer, a true and faithful one, now, or in that day when you shall render in an account of your stewardship, or of your watch and ward. Leave, then, I implore you, leave the faithless one, and cast yourself (for it must come to this) at once and unreservedly upon the voluntary principle, which has never yet failed to respond to an earnest appeal; and, for the sufficiency of that principle, its adequacy to any emergency, surely we need not go further than the instance of the Free Church of Scotland, which has thus readily obtained £700,000 in the short space of two years. And, moreover, who shall say that that very influence upon the heart and character which the exercise of this Christian liberality must have had, has not been a positive good, that it has not raised the standard, while it has proved the reality of the pious principle in the members of that community? Put to this test the piety of the English protestant church, and it will not fail you, but exalt and benefit also the faithful members of that community.

I had thus closed this brief and most imperfect appeal, when my attention was directed to extracts from your letter to the Bishop of Cashel, which demonstrates, to my great satisfaction, that I was not wrong in my supposition as to the state of your feelings, and the point towards which your honourable, liberal, and Christian mind must tend. Oh, that it might at once, and for ever, be emancipated from that which must prove bondage to it! But I will not now further prolong this address, except to repeat, with redoubled earnestness, my entreaty, that you will weigh well the subject as applicable to this country; and my fervent desire and utmost hope is, that you will, ere long, strike off the fetters which bind you, and rejoice in that entire liberty which it seems to me the voluntary alone can enjoy.

EPSILON.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

PETITIONS FOR THE WEEK.

Ecclesiastical Courts bill, against, 1.
Factories, for limiting the hours of labour in, 32.
Jewish Disabilities Removal bill, for, 2.
Lord's Day, for the better observance of, 1.
Lunatic Asylums, &c., bill, against, 4.
Parochial Settlement bill, against, 2.
Physic and Surgery bill, for, 1.
Public Houses, for limiting number, 2.
Smoke Prohibition bill, for, 1.
against, 2.

BILLS PRESENTED AND READ A FIRST TIME.

Documentary Evidence bill.
Militia Pay bill.
Unions (Ireland) bill.
Libel bill.
Removal of Paupers bill.
Customs Laws Repeal bill.
Customs Management bill.
Customs Duties bill.
Warehousing of Goods bill.
British Vessels bill.
Shipping and Navigation bill.
Trade of British Possessions abroad bill.
Customs Bounties and Allowances bill.
Isle of Man Trade bill.
Smuggling Prevention bill.
Testamentary Dispositions bill.
Joint Stock Banks (Ireland and Scotland) bill.
Compensations bill.

BILLS READ A SECOND TIME.

Highway Rates bill.
Death by Accidents Compensation bill.
Deodand Abolition bill.
Jewish Disabilities Removal bill.

Small Debts (No. 3) bill.
Slave Trade (Brazil) bill.
Municipal Districts, &c., (Ireland) bill.
Testamentary Dispositions bill.
Stamp Duties bill.
Militia Pay bill.
Games and Wages bill.
Real Property bill.
Unions (Ireland) bill.
Joint Stock Banks bill.
Compensations bill.
Drainage of Lands bill.

CONSIDERED IN COMMITTEE.

Excise Duties on Spirits (Channel Islands) bill.
Masters and Workmen bill.
Compensation bill.
Jurors' books (Ireland) bill.
Highway Rates bill.
Valuation (Ireland) bill.
Jewish Disabilities Removal bill.
Customs acts.
Militia Pay bill.
Slave Trade (Brazil) bill.
Stamp Duties bill.
Ecclesiastical Patronage (Ireland) bill.
Lunatics bill.
Drainage (Ireland) bill.
Drainage of Lands bill.
Fisheries (Ireland) bill.
Poor Law Amendment (Scotland) bill.
Grand Jury Presentments (Dublin) bill.
Bonded Corn bill.
Supply—£32,000, law charges, England; £11,720, prosecutions relating to coin; £130,700, county rates, expenses of prosecutions, &c.; £15,100, Sheriffs' expenses, officers of the Court of Exchequer, &c.; £13,368, Insolvent Debtors' court; £19,361, prison at Parkhurst; £16,218, model prison, Pentonville; £28,118, Milbank prison; £4,025, criminal lunatics, Bethlehem; £8,172, inspectors of prisons; £67,810, law expenses, Scotland; £69,109, law expenses, Ireland; £33,000, metropolitan police, Dublin; £7,267, Convict depot, Dublin; £6,000, prison criminal lunatics, Dublin; £62,350, convicts at home, Bermuda, and Gibraltar; £250,000, convict establishment, New South Wales and Van Diemen's land; £2,006, professors, Oxford and Cambridge; £4,540, University of London; £300, Royal Irish academy; £300, Royal Hibernian academy; £5,910, Royal Dublin society; £52,020, British museum buildings; £6,217, British museum purchases; £1500, National gallery; £8,850, museum of economic geology; £5,839, scientific works and experiments; £1,500, monuments, Sir Sydney Smith, Lord Exmouth, and Lord De Saumarez.

BILLS READ A THIRD TIME AND PASSED.

Highway Rates bill.
Militia Ballots Suspension bill.
Loan Societies bill.
Turnpike Acts Continuance bill.
Unlawful Oaths (Ireland) bill.
Commons Enclosure bill.
Lunatic Asylums bill.
Bills of Exchange, &c. bill.
Geological Survey bill.
Unclaimed Stock and Dividends bill.
Bail in Error bill.
Lunatic Asylums (Ireland) bill.
Ecclesiastical Patronage (Ireland) bill.
Joint Stock Companies bill.
Land Revenue Act Amendment bill.
Drainage (Ireland) bill.
Spirits (Ireland) bill.
Grand Jury Presentments (Dublin) bill.
Fisheries (Ireland) bill.
Drainage of Lands bill.
Masters and Workmen bill.
Poor Law Amendment (Scotland) bill.
Excise Duties on Spirits bill.
Jewish Disabilities Removal bill.
Bonded Corn bill.

DEBATES.

Thursday, July 17.

JEWISH DISABILITIES.

Sir R. PEEL in moving the second reading of the bill for the removal of disabilities to Jews accepting municipal and corporate offices, stated the purport of the bill, which has come down from the House of Lords. There is no legal impediment to Jews holding the highly important offices of deputy lieutenant, county magistrate, and sheriff, which have been and are now held by gentlemen of that persuasion, as by Rothschild, Montefiore, and Salomons. The difficulty which the present bill proposes to remove has arisen out of the repeal of the test and corporation acts in 1828. When Lord John Russell succeeded, in that year, in obtaining the assent of the House to their repeal, he (Sir R. Peel) proposed a form of declaration, to be taken by all individuals elected to municipal offices within one month of their entering on them. This bound them not to use their office, or the influence which might be conferred thereby, in order to injure the Protestant establishment; but there was nothing in that declaration which a Jew could object to. But when the bill reached the House of Lords, there was inserted the words, "upon the true faith of a Christian." There was an ambiguity in the interpretation of the law as to the time of taking the declaration. The court of Queen's Bench had ruled, in one case, that it was not obligatory that the declaration should be taken on or before entering on office; and in various provincial towns, as Birmingham, Portsmouth, and Southampton, this was acted on, by which Jews were permitted to hold municipal offices, without previously taking the declaration, and their subsequent non-compliance being rendered harmless to them by the annual indemnity act. But in London the law was strictly construed, and the declaration was required on or before entering office. By this construction Mr Salomons, who had so creditably filled the office of sheriff, had been debarred from entering on that of alderman, to which he had been freely elected. This fact, he considered, ought to be in itself sufficient to warrant them in passing the bill, to which should be added the consideration that the House of Lords, in which the impediment had originated, had now all but unanimously given their sanction to its removal. The high character of the Jews—the social standing of many of them—their liberality in contributing to charities without distinction of creed—their wealth and influence—all entitled them to that consideration of the House, by which, in the passing of the present bill, they would be delivered from an anomalous state of the law.

Sir R. H. INGLIS had not been convinced by the statement of Sir R. Peel. It was not an historical fact that the impediment to the acceptance of municipal offices originated in 1828. That impediment arose from the distinctive character of the Jews. They were, and they so considered themselves, not a

creed, a sect, or a religious party, but a nation; and it was as a nation that they were the standing miracle of the world. The bill was therefore one virtually for the naturalisation of an entire nation; there was nothing in it, so far as he read it, to prevent a German Jew from entering on municipal office without having taken the usual oaths of allegiance. The late Dr Arnold, a man whose opinions went to the extreme of liberalism, termed the Jews "strangers in England," having no more right to interfere with our constitutional privileges than a lodger with those of his landlord. Regarding the bill as but the precursor of a larger measure of relief, which must, in consistency, include Mohammedans, Parsees, and Atheists, as well as Jews, and believing that this will render the working of a Christian constitution impossible in this country, he moved, as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

Mr PLUMPTRE, in a short speech, in which he warned the House that by passing such measures they were incurring the displeasure of the Most High, seconded the amendment.

Lord J. RUSSELL considered that the legislature, in doing its utmost to abate religious animosities and rancours, so far from incurring the displeasure, was more likely to draw down the blessing of the Most High. He denied that the passing of the present bill would, in the slightest, affect the law excluding aliens from holding offices of trust and power. He was glad that former opponents of the present concessions to the Jews were now either converted or silent. Mr Gladstone had formerly held the religious profession of the Jews to be in itself a disqualification for office where Christianity was interwoven with the state. His absence was doubtless a proof of a change of opinion; while the adhesion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to the present bill was another gratifying evidence of progress. His own feeling was in favour of a much larger measure than the present; he would admit the Jews to seats in parliament, as well as to offices of trust and power. As to the objection urged by the late Dr Arnold, it was worth little, because he entertained the benevolent but visionary idea of uniting all varieties of opinion, political and religious, into one harmonious Christian community, and from this imaginary republic he would have excluded the Jews. The noble lord concluded by declaring his hearty support to the bill.

After some observations from Mr TRELAUNY and Mr M. MILNES, the House divided—for the amendment, 11; against it, 91: majority, 80.

The bill was then read a second time.

Friday, July 18th.

FLOGGING SOLDIERS.

Mr WAKLEY put a question to the Secretary-at-War, touching the truth of a statement which had appeared in the daily papers with respect to the flogging of two soldiers of the guards at Windsor, when the following explanation of the disgraceful affair was given by

Mr SYDNEY HERBERT, who said that for some time past the Coldstream guards, quartered at Windsor, had been afflicted with a disease, the extension of which, unchecked, would be a permanent injury to the health of the corps; but, for some reason or other, the men had a great objection to go into hospital, and therefore would not report themselves sick when attacked by the disease. The surgeon had accordingly deemed it essential to institute a strict examination into the state of the men, and the result was, that sixteen men were found to be labouring under the disease who had not reported themselves sick. Two men, however, refused to submit to an examination, and on the matter being stated to the commanding officer, he had these two men before him, and pointed out to them the punishment to which they were rendering themselves liable by their insubordination. The officer then ordered them, as they still refused to be examined, to be imprisoned in the black-hole for forty-eight hours, but on returning to the guard-room with the sergeant in whose custody they were, they declared their determination not to be marched to the black-hole. They were taken back to the commanding officer, who remonstrated with them most earnestly upon the aggravated military offence which they were now committing, but they would not yield; and when the word "march" was given by the commanding officer himself, after the sergeant's order had proved ineffectual, they refused to obey it. Under these circumstances, the commanding officer deemed it essential to lose no time in checking the spirit thus manifested [hear, hear]; and, accordingly, instead of waiting for a district court martial, whose sentence would have been more severe, he at once summoned a regimental court martial, which, after investigating the case, sentenced the men, who did not deny the offence of which they had been guilty, to a punishment, less severe, however, than that stated by the honourable gentleman. The punishment was inflicted, and the proceedings were attended with none of those mutinous exhibitions of feeling which had been attributed to them. The sentence passed was not for refusing to be examined, but for insubordinate and insulting conduct to superior officers, the maintenance of whose authority the honourable gentleman himself would hardly deny was essential, and that of the medical officer certainly not less so than that of the other officers, to the due administration of the service [hear].

Mr WILLIAMS said the honourable gentleman had said nothing as to these men being stripped in the presence of a large body of their comrades.

Mr S. HERBERT said that it was the customary practice in the army for the men to be stripped for the examination of the medical officer, and to be stripped in the presence of each other, when they

were marched out to bathe; and nothing had occurred on the occasion now referred to beyond what was customary under the army regulations.

Mr WAKLEY strongly objected to the practice of compelling soldiers to strip in the presence of large bodies of their comrades; it was indelicate, indecent [hear, hear]. It was quite evident, he might observe, that there was something altogether wrong in the management of the army; at the present moment no fewer than seventy soldiers of the line were prisoners in the House of Correction alone [hear].

INADEQUATE PAYMENT OF THE ARMY, &c., IN CHINA.

On the motion for going into committee of supply, Captain BERKELEY moved as an amendment, for a committee of the whole House to address the crown in favour of giving increased remuneration to the soldiers and sailors employed in China; who had had but £420,000 among them, or only £4 a-head, though they had had £3,000,000 of merchandise in their power. Sir CHARLES NAPIER put the case thus—The petty-officers engaged for one day at Navarino obtained £17 each, and those engaged in the six weeks' war in Syria received £13; but the petty-officers, a respectable class of men who ought to receive every encouragement, only received about £16 for three years' hard service in China.

Mr GOULBURN resisted the motion. There was no declaration of war in China; the seizures were of the nature of reprisals, not prizes; and to them the troops had no right.

Sir ROBERT PEEL deprecated the practice of constituting the House a court of appeal from the munificence of the crown; and explained that the only seizures which could by any possibility have been construed to be prizes were worth no more than £117,000—much less than the money granted.

After a long debate, the amendment was negatived, by 63 to 27.

SALE OF CHURCH PROPERTY IN IRELAND.

Mr EVELYN DENISON called attention to the mismanagement of the church property vested in the Irish Ecclesiastical commissioners. By a parliamentary return made last year, it appeared that the commissioners had received for Bishop's lands in Ireland, on the conversion of the leasehold into perpetual tenure £350,000: such lands are worth from 23 to 26 years' purchase; the commissions have obtained but 17 or 18; and, instead of spending the annual value of the money, they have spent every farthing of the capital.

Sir T. FREEMANTLE defended the commissioners on the score of the great expenses to which they had been put at first, for building, repairing, and furnishing the churches of the Establishment.

Sir J. GRAHAM admitted that their appropriation of the capital instead of the mere usufruct was an unfortunate course; but the commissioners are now expending infinitely less each year; and he had reason to believe that the only legitimate course, of expending the income without trenching upon the capital, would be pursued. If it were necessary, however, he would not hesitate, in the course of the next session, to propose to parliament an alteration of the law. This statement was received with general satisfaction.

VOTING THE PUBLIC MONEY.

In a committee of supply, grants, on various items, to an immense amount, were voted, despite the strenuous opposition of Mr Williams, who took every opportunity, though, of course, ineffectually, to shame the ministers into a conviction that many of the votes were scandalously extravagant, and ought to be reduced, particularly the expenses of the different prisons, but more especially those incurred for the model prison at Pentonville. On proposing the sum of £32,000 to defray the law charges and expenses of the solicitor to the Treasury, Mr WILLIAMS said that "there were seven lawyers in this department. He did not understand why there should be so many. The cost to the country was £6,000 a-year. There was also an item of £26,000 for prosecutions. He wished the right hon. gentleman would explain why the solicitor's charge was so much as £6,000; and also, how the prosecutions amounted to so large a sum as £26,000?"—The only reply which these very proper remarks elicited, was a declaration, on the part of the government, by Mr CARDWELL, that every thing connected with the solicitor's department was regulated by "the strictest principles of economy."

After some bills had been forwarded a stage—it being now half-past one o'clock—Mr BROTHERTON, Mr HAWES, and some other hon. members, endeavoured to move the adjournment of the house, but the majority of the members present insisted on the other orders being proceeded with.

The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and the house adjourned till Monday.

Monday, July 21st.

RESIGNATION OF CAPT. BOLDERO AND MR. BONHAM.

Mr. HAWES asked the government whether it had taken any steps in reference to the parties named in the report of the committee on the South Eastern Railway Petition; and, if so, whether it was prepared to state what those steps were.

Sir R. PEEL intimated, that shortly after the presentation of the report, Mr. Bonham and Captain Boldero had signified to him their wish to tender their resignation of their several offices, and that it had been his painful duty to advise Her Majesty to accept their resignation. With respect to Mr. Wray, Sir J. Graham had addressed a communication to that gentleman, seriously animadverting upon his proceedings; and with respect to Mr. Hignet, the Master-General of the Ordnance had dismissed him from his situation as solicitor to that board.

Captain BOLDERO made a statement to the House, in which he contended that the committee, on the evidence before it, had given an entire exculpation

both of Mr Bonham and of himself. He then entered into an explanation of his motives in holding and selling his shares. He bowed to the decision of the committee, and, though he complained of the extreme severity of one paragraph in its report, did not intend to reflect on any member of it. He then stated that he had placed in the hands of Sir R. Peel the resignation of his office as clerk of the Ordnance.

Mr HAWES asked Sir J. Graham whether Mr Wray was still to retain his situation?

Sir J. GRAHAM replied in the affirmative, and stated to the House the contents of the letter of animadversion which he had addressed to Mr Wray on this subject. He was prepared to lay a copy of it upon the table.

A discussion of some length then took place on the subject of Mr Wray's conduct, in which Mr ROEBUCK, Mr WARD, Lord J. RUSSELL, and Sir J. GRAHAM joined. Lord John Russell and other members thought Mr Wray ought also to have been dismissed.

NEW ZEALAND.

On the motion of the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, that the House resolve itself into a committee of supply,

Mr C. BULLER brought forward his motion that—"The House regarded with regret and apprehension the state of affairs in New Zealand, and that those feelings were greatly aggravated by the want of any sufficient evidence of a change in the policy which had led to such disastrous results."

He recounted the events connected with the destruction of Kororarika, in the Bay of Islands; awarded Heki his due meed of praise for the chivalrous conduct he had exhibited in his warfare, and pictured the dangerous condition of the settlers, from the excited feelings of the natives, flushed by the plunder, upwards of £40,000, they had acquired, and animated by their easy victory. The settlement of Wellington, with from 4,000 to 6,000 colonists, who had taken out with them property to the extent of £2,000,000, was surrounded by at least 8,000 natives, who were kept in check by only 50 soldiers—the rest being drawn off to protect Auckland. He threw the responsibility of this state of things on the government: for Lord Stanley had brought about that calamity, a war of races. It was no satisfaction that Captain Fitzroy was recalled, unless they had the positive assurance of a change of system. In the recent debate, Sir Robert Peel had promised so exceeding fair, that several members of the House blamed him for proceeding to a division against a government so evidently disposed to what was right. Lord Stanley had, however, dashed all these pleasing anticipations, by reiterating in the House of Lords that all the difficulties of New Zealand had arisen from the conflict of the claims of the company with the conditions entered into with the natives by the treaty of Waitangi—which treaty he declared the determination of the government religiously to fulfil, though perfectly conscious that this "religious" observance was coupled with the proposition of a land-tax, the real object of which was the confiscation of the land of the natives. He would not call this conduct "thimble-rigging," but it was analogous to the old trick of "ring-dropping," not unfamiliar to the readers of "Roderick Random." Entering into detail on the differences between the New Zealand Company and the government, or rather Lord Stanley, he contended that the spirit which still animated the Colonial-office was inimical to the peace, prosperity, and security of a colony so important as the one in question. He did not bring forward this motion to achieve any party object. It was not a question of party, but of a great public body coming before the house and demanding justice. The fortunes of such a body ought not to be sacrificed to bolster up the impolicy of any minister.

Mr WARD seconded the motion.

Mr HOPE (under-secretary for the colonies) went into minute particulars, in order to show that Lord Stanley was not open to the charge of deceit or unfair dealing in his intercourse with the directors of the New Zealand company, and read extracts from letters, to show that the arrival of troops from Sydney had inspired confidence at Auckland, a portion of these reinforcements having been despatched for the protection of Wellington. The most recent intelligence led them to believe that a general combination of the native tribes was exceedingly improbable. Before these events, Lord Stanley had directed the militia of the colony to be enrolled; and the non-enrolment of the militia was an act of Capt. Fitzroy, in direct defiance to his orders, and was one of the grounds of his recall. Lord Stanley had since directed a regiment to be sent to New Zealand, and had caused letters to be written to the admiral on the Indian station, requesting him to send an armed steamer to that colony. Moreover, in the Australian colonies there was now, and would be in future, a force of 4,000 men, instead of 2,500 men, which hitherto had been stationed there. He denied that the recent disturbances in New Zealand had resulted from the acts of the government. The great object of Lord Stanley was to carry out to the best of his abilities the promises given by Sir Robert Peel. There came out at last, however, in the conclusion of Mr C. Buller's speech, the real object of his motion—it was to obtain for the company the land which it claimed. The only change of policy which the company wanted, was a change of policy towards themselves; but no promise had been given in that House that any such change should be made, and if the colonial department had been guilty of any error in refusing to make that change, the error was attributable to Lord J. Russell and to his instructions. The policy which Mr C. Buller wished the government to pursue on this subject would be a spoliation of

the natives, inconsistent with the honour and dignity of the crown of Great Britain.

Mr ROEBUCK entered into an historical description of the manner in which the colony of New Zealand had come into our possession. We had at first obtained a right to it by discovery; but we had afterwards lost that right by *non user*. We then acknowledged it as an independent country, and gave it an independent flag. The New Zealand Company then sent out settlers to the island, and purchased lands from the chieftains of it. The British government then went there, and purchased the sovereignty of the island from those chieftains, holding out to them that it would respect all the rights of private property then existing within it. Then the New Zealand Company came forward, and according to the laws of New Zealand, which Lord Stanley said ought to be regarded, claimed of the British government a grant of the lands which it had purchased of the native chieftains. Under such circumstances, he contended that the British government had no right to enter into the grounds of the contract which the New Zealand Company had formed with the natives, but was bound to ratify it at once. He looked upon the treaty of Waitangi as a mere mockery. The treaty was a farce, and more than a farce, for it was a fraud on the civilised world, perpetrated for the purpose of keeping New Zealand out of the grasp of France. He then attacked the missionaries of New Zealand, who, with all their piety, had always had an eye to their own interest. The influence which guided the Colonial office on this question was the missionary influence. Lord Stanley was governed by Mr Stephen, and Mr Stephen was governed by the missionaries. A year had not elapsed since we had nearly gone to war with France for the sake of Tahiti—and why? For the sake of the missionaries. Go where they would, they did no good for anybody but themselves. It was within the territories of the missionaries—those men of peace—that the first insurrection against the Queen's authority in New Zealand broke out. He did not blame either the present government or the late government for the calamities which had recently occurred in New Zealand, but he blamed the system of our colonial government. All the colonies should be placed under the direct control of the administration at home, but with charters constituting popular governments within their limits. If some such plan were not adopted, the time of the House would be perpetually taken up by these colonial turmoils.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL regretted that after the protracted discussion which this question underwent for three nights on a former occasion, Mr C. Buller should again have thought proper to renew it. With regard to the land question between the government and the New Zealand Company, he pointed out the position in which the government was placed by the treaty of Waitangi; and contended that if government violated that treaty, it would be justly chargeable with all the lamentable consequences which might ensue from it.

Mr LABOUCHERE could not allow this question to be treated as a question between the New Zealand Company and Lord Stanley. The question was whether we should preserve to the British Crown an important colony which was on the point of being wrested from it, and whether we should save the unfortunate colonist from ruin by interfering with the very unsatisfactory policy of government. He defended Mr Stephen from the unjustifiable attack made upon him by Mr Roebuck, and passed a high eulogium on the great talents and intelligence of that gentleman. He insisted that the government had not given any assurances upon this subject which were at all satisfactory.

Sir R. INGLIS defended the missionaries from the attack which had been made upon them by Mr Roebuck. The animus of the New Zealand company, as exhibited that evening by Mr Roebuck, and on a former evening by Mr Aglionby, was anything but favourable to that company. They had told the House, though not in express words, that the late occurrences in New Zealand had taken place either by the direction or by the neglect of those reverend personages. He called on the House to reflect on the condition of New Zealand before the missionaries entered it, and contrasted the conduct of John Heki after the late battle with our settlers with that of Colonel Pelissier in Africa. He joined in the eulogium passed on Mr Stephen by Mr Labouchere, and observed, that a more intelligent and self-denying servant no government ever possessed. He should continue to government the same confidence which he had hitherto given to it on this question.

Mr AGLIONBY complained of the gross misrepresentations of the Attorney-general, and passed a severe censure on the conduct of Mr Dandeson Coates and the missionaries in New Zealand. He also read a letter from Mr G. Young, contradicting a statement which Mr Hope had made on behalf of Lord Stanley in the course of his speech relative to the exhibition of the instructions of Lord Stanley to Captain Grey to a deputation of the New Zealand company.

After a few words in explanation from Mr Hope, the debate was adjourned.

The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and the House adjourned.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE COMMONS INCLOSURE BILL was read a third time on Thursday, after a fruitless opposition on the part of Colonel SIBTHORP and Mr S. CRAWFORD. The latter divided the House against the third reading, but found no supporters. A clause was added to the bill, providing remuneration to the poor for manure and growing crops.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE BILL.—Sir J. Graham having on the same evening moved the second reading of this bill, Mr M. GIBSON proposed the omission of that proviso in the bill which restricts the operation of the act from transactions where real property constitutes the security. Sir R. PEEL said that the relaxation of the usury laws in commercial transactions had been proved by experience to be most beneficial; and he had a strong opinion that the same result would follow to the landed interest, should the usury laws be relaxed in like manner in respect to real property. He knew, however, that many apprehensions existed on the subject which could not be conquered by force and hasty laws. He contemplated the appointment of a committee to inquire into the working of the relaxed usury laws on commercial transactions, and to consider the propriety of placing loans and forbearances on landed securities on the same footing, with regard to interest, as bills of exchange. The bill, which continues the existing act for five years longer, was read a third time and passed.

THE SCOTCH POOR LAW BILL was again considered in committee, on Thursday. There was some opposition, especially on the provisions relating to settlements and the removal of Irish paupers; but it was not very obstinate. Some amendments were introduced; among others was one by the LORD ADVOCATE, to exempt from assessment to the poor rate persons whose "means and substance" are estimated not to exceed the annual value of £30; and one by Lord DUNCAN, to prevent the Board of Supervision from combining parishes without their consent. The bill passed the committee.

THE IRISH TENANTS COMPENSATION BILL is abandoned for this session. Sir R. PEEL stated, on Thursday evening, that that bill and others, growing out of the report of the commissioners, would be fully considered during the recess, and would be introduced at an early part of next session.

THE LUNATICS BILL, after having run the gauntlet of many hostile attempts at alteration, for several mornings, passed the committee on Wednesday; and was reported on Friday. It appears that not only is £1,500 to be provided for six commissioners, but that they are to have *retiring pensions*. Messrs DUNCOMBE and WAXLEY stoutly opposed this clause, but in vain.

IRISH CHARITABLE BEQUESTS ACT.—In reply to the Earl of Arundel, on Friday, Sir JAMES GRAHAM said, that government had heard in a perfectly frank and amicable spirit two exceptions taken to the Charitable Bequests act by the Roman Catholic commissioners under that act—that the duty set for them, of ascertaining who were the authorised ecclesiastics in certain districts, trenched upon the province of the prelates of each diocese; and that one provision placed the regular (conventual) clergy in a worse position than before. During the recess, government would give their best consideration to those points.

THE GAMERS AND WAGERS BILL was read a second time on Monday morning, after some discussion and opposition. Its provisions go first to the putting down of unlawful games in the houses of licensed victuallers, also to put an end to all games of chance and wagers. It will put an end to all *qui tam* actions arising out of gaming.

THE SCOTCH POOR LAW AMENDMENT BILL was read a third time at the same sitting, after considerable opposition and a division against it.

THE JEWISH DISABILITIES BILL was also read a third time, Sir R. Inglis and Colonel Sibthorp opposed it; the latter declaring that there was no measure which he did not believe the right honourable baronet, as a minister, capable of introducing for the spoliation and ruin of the Protestant church" [laughter]. The third reading was carried by 44 to 11.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Thursday, July 17th.

Lord Campbell's Law of Defamation and Libel Amendment bill, the Dog Stealing bill, and the Constables Public Works (Ireland) bill were read a third time.

The Commons Enclosure bill (which only passed its third reading in the Commons on the same evening), was read a first time.

INTERCHANGE OF CRIMINALS.—The Earl of ABERDEEN laid on the table a bill to amend the act for apprehending and giving up to foreign nations fugitive criminals. We have received from France and America all the offenders for whom we have applied; but, in consequence of technical difficulties, it has been found impossible to surrender to France any one offender, and to America more than one or two. The bill provided only that the warrant of the secretary of state should in all cases be directed to the head police magistrate of the metropolis, instead of the magistrates generally throughout the country, so that uniformity of decision should be secured. It was read a first time.

The House then adjourned.

Friday, July 18.

ORANGE PROCESSIONS.—In answer to the Marquis of CLANRICARDE, Lord STANLEY said the impudent conduct of the Orangemen of Ireland in walking in procession, had occasioned great regret to the government. In defiance of the advice of their friends, they had taken advantage of the expiration of the processions' act, and had renewed their party exhibitions of the 12th instant. It was a lamentable fact that there were two factions in Ireland who seemed determined by these contentions to embitter its social evils. It was impossible for any statesman in any government to effect any permanent improvement in that country, so long as it was torn to pieces by its own people. With respect to the particular

case of Mr Watson, who had presided over the Lisburn meeting of Orangemen; an investigation had been directed, the result of which was not yet known to the government.

STATE OF SYRIA.—Moving for papers, Lord BEAUMONT called for a ministerial explanation respecting the state of affairs in Syria. The Earl of ABERDEEN promised the papers, and gave the explanation. He said that, if France claimed special and prescriptive rights to protect Christians in the East, she must, in this case, share them with England, who is under engagement to guard the interests of the Christians in Syria. In fact, the five powers are acting in concert at Constantinople. He denied the stories that France and England favour particular factions in Syria; relating how Colonel Rhodes, the consul-general, had undergone hardship and fatigue to save six hundred Maronites, who are supposed to be favoured by the French, but not by the British.

COLONIAL LANDS.—Lord STANLEY moved the second reading of the Waste Lands (Australia) bill, explaining its main provisions. It is to authorise the granting of leases for waste lands in New South Wales, the terms to be ascertained by auction; it is to enable well-conducted convicts in Van Diemen's Land to become renters of land; and it is to re-transfer the proceeds of land-sales in that colony to the home government, at the same time relieving the colony from the expenses of police and gaols. The Marquis of LANSDOWNE strongly objected to proceeding, at so late a period of the session, with a bill requiring so much mature consideration. But, after a few slight remarks, the bill was read a second time.

On the third reading of the Foreign Lotteries bill, Lord STANLEY intimated that it was the intention of the Stamp office rigidly to prosecute newspapers and periodicals for the publication of advertisements having reference to foreign lotteries.

Monday, July 21st.

The royal assent was given to 93 bills, chiefly of a private character. Among them were the following:—

Oaths Dispensation bill, Public Museums of Art bill, Dog Stealing bill, Railway Clauses Consolidation (Scotland) bill, Banking (Scotland) bill, Banking (Ireland) bill, London and Greenwich Railway bill, Belfast and Ballymena ditto, North British ditto, Lancaster and Carlisle ditto, York and North Midland ditto (Harrowgate branch), North Woolwich ditto, Guildford Junction ditto, Waterford and Kilkenny ditto, Exeter and Crediton ditto, Bridgewater Navigation and ditto, Sheffield and Rotherham ditto, Edinburgh and Glasgow ditto, Newcastle and Darlington (Brandling Junction) ditto, Southampton and Dorchester ditto, Eastern Union ditto, Glasgow, Paisley, Kilmarnock, and Ayr ditto, Dundalk and Enniskillen ditto, Eastern Union (Bury St Edmund's) ditto, Londonderry and Enniskillen ditto, Chester and Birkenhead ditto, Whitehaven and Furness ditto, Manchester, Bury, and Rossendale ditto, Great North of England and Richmond ditto, Blackburn and Preston ditto, Leeds and Thirsk ditto, Huddersfield and Manchester ditto, North Wales ditto, Taw Vale ditto and Dock bill, Manchester and Birmingham (Ashton branch) Railway bill, Ashton, Staleybridge, and Liverpool ditto, Eastern Counties (Ely branch) ditto, Manchester and South Junction ditto, Trent Valley ditto, London and Brighton (Horsham branch) ditto, Ulster Railway Extension ditto, North Wales Mineral Railway ditto, St Helen's Canal and ditto, Great North of England (Hartlepool branch) ditto, Great Western (Ireland, Dublin to Mullingar) ditto, Cockermouth and Workington ditto, Richmond (Surrey) ditto, Cork and Bandon ditto, Liverpool and Manchester ditto, Great Southern and Western (Ireland) ditto, Preston and Wyre ditto, Lynn and Dereham ditto, Middlesbrough and Redcar ditto, Dublin and Drogheda ditto, Newry and Enniskillen ditto, Dublin and Belfast ditto, Waterford and Limerick ditto.

THE ARMY IN THE PENINSULA.

The presentation of a petition by the Duke of RICHMOND, praying for a mark of honour to be awarded to the surviving veterans of the Peninsular war, gave occasion to some remarks from the Duke of WELLINGTON, who stated that he had always brought the merits of the troops and officers under his command before the attention of the Sovereign and the government, though he had always abstained from making any suggestion, unless expressly called upon to state his opinion. But the claims of the Peninsular army had not been overlooked. They had received the thanks of parliament sixteen times; on no less than nineteen occasions medals had been struck, which had been distributed amongst 1,300 officers; special brevets had repeatedly brought promotion; several members of their lordships' house enjoyed their peerages for services in the Peninsula; not to mention foreign honours conferred by the allied sovereigns.

THE IRISH COLLEGES BILL.

Lord STANLEY then rose to move the second reading of the Irish Colleges Bill. After the very lengthened consideration which the measure had undergone in the other House, it was not necessary to waste words on the advantages which it contemplated. Their lordships were now called on to legislate for the education of the middle class in Ireland, which from the peculiar circumstances of the country, was in this respect at present wholly unprovided for. While Scotland had five universities open to all classes, Ireland, if the institution at Belfast was excepted, had only one, Trinity College, which was almost solely devoted to the highest classes. As it was absolutely necessary to educate the Roman Catholic people of Ireland, what was to be done? Were you to unprotestantise Trinity College? To that the Government would never consent. Or were you to establish in Dublin three or four colleges for separate creeds? To this they were equally averse, as such an arrangement would only produce rivalry. There was only one other alternative, and that was to establish separate provincial colleges for the laity, in

which no religious test would be insisted on. The bill had been stigmatised as a "gigantic scheme of godless education," but this stigma he entirely repudiated, and those who adduced it seemed to forget that it would apply equally to the London University and to those of Scotland. After entering at length into the details of the bill, the noble lord concluded by entreating the House to permit the youth of Ireland to be educated in common in those branches of learning which could not affect their religious opinions.

The Earl of SHREWSBURY could not give his sanction to a measure disapproved of by the whole Roman Catholic clergy of Ireland. It was, in fact, rightly termed a scheme of "godless education," and one framed to conciliate the fanatical prejudices of England. The government must make up its mind to rule Ireland as a Catholic people, or they would never win the affections of the Irish.

Lord BROUGHAM, who had interrupted the Earl of Shrewsbury in his speech, begged to assure the noble earl that he had not made that interruption through disrespect, but only because he was wandering from the subject. For his own part, he did not think he was endangering his Protestantism in supporting this bill, which was one of the best measures ever brought before parliament. It would be impossible to unite all classes in Ireland in one academical system so long as any religious test was imposed. The objection that this was a "godless education" was most absurd, and a large class who used the words only meant by them a "priestless" education. Another class of objectors said the Maynooth grant and the present bill were paving the way for the endowment of the Roman Catholic clergy in Ireland; he did not see the connexion between the measures, but, even if there were any, it was not, in his opinion, a very formidable objection, for a liberal endowment of that clergy would be the only effectual cure for the evils of that unhappy country. The noble lord concluded by passing an eloquent panegyric on Earl Grey, who had deserved so well of Ireland for his efforts in furthering Catholic emancipation, and one of whose darling projects had been the endowment of the Catholic clergy.

The Earl of CARNARVON deprecated the severing of religious and secular instruction, and thought the present measure the severest blow ever struck at the Protestant religion. He concluded by moving, as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day three months.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE, though objecting to some of its details, should vote for the second reading.

Lords CLIFFORD and BEAUMONT, and the Bishop of NORWICH, expressed their unqualified approbation of the bill.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE deeply regretted that any government should have thought it necessary to introduce such a measure.

The amendment was then put and lost, after which the bill was read a second time.

General News.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

It is expected that the Chambers will be dissolved, and that the new elections will take place in the month of September.

The closing discussions on the estimates for 1846, in the Chamber of Peers, last week, gave rise to some attacks on England, *apropos* to Syria, the new slave-trade treaty, &c. While talking of Syria, on Tuesday, the Count de Montalembert professed the deepest sympathy with "the unfortunate people who had been the victims of the fanaticism of the rival faction, the brutality of the Turkish agents, and the political egotism and jealousy of England!" M. Guizot admitted the misconduct of the Turkish agents, but denied that England was not equally desirous with France to restore order in the Lebanon. Some explanations were also given by M. Guizot respecting the recent negotiations concluded by M. Rossi at Rome, with respect to the Jesuits. M. Guizot said, and repeated in the most formal terms, that it was with the court of Rome, with the Pontifical government exclusively and directly, that the negotiations were opened, followed up, and concluded.

The proceedings in the Chamber of Peers, on Wednesday, were rendered interesting, principally from the explanations given by Marshal Soult, in respect to the recent deplorable massacre of the Arabs in the caverns of the Dahara. In answer to some remarks from the Marquis de Boissy, who expressed his regret that a member of the government should have been so hasty as to disavow the conduct of the officer in command of the troops which attacked the Dahara, without knowing whether he had not committed the act under some pressing necessity, Marshal Soult defended and almost applauded the destruction of these wretched Arabs, as perpetrated by Colonel Pelissier. He excuses Colonel Pelissier, not because he was himself in danger, but because, in 1842, some soldiers sent by Marshal Bugeaud to those same caverns were received with a discharge of musketry, by which some men were killed and wounded, and because General Cavaignac last year met with severe loss from the same tribe. How can the losses sustained by Marshal Bugeaud three years ago, form an apology for the barbarity committed by Colonel Pelissier at the present time?

The Paris ministerial papers are sufficiently servile to applaud the language of Marshal Soult. We are glad, however, to see that the opposition papers continue to speak of the disgraceful transaction with well-merited indignation.

On Thursday the Chamber of Peers closed the debate on the budget of expenditure, which was adopted by a majority of 87 to 27.

INDIA AND CHINA.

By the usual express in anticipation of the Indian mail, letters and papers have been received from Calcutta to the 2nd of June; Bombay and Madras to the 3rd of June; and China to the 12th of April. It appears that preparations are in progress for the renewal of hostilities in the Ferozepore district after the rainy season. Military stores in great abundance were being conveyed to Jumna. From Lahore the news is, that there is now a lull in the political tempest; the Queen-mother seems to have abandoned Gholab Singh, and to have appointed Jowahir Singh, her own brother, as the Wuzer. The troops are quietly looking on, but they seem to be brooding mischief. Peshora Singh had taken possession of several villages, which he expressed his determination to retain. It was stated that they yield a revenue of 60,000 rupees. According to the accounts from Afghanistan, the Ameer had given up his intention of seizing Peshawur, moved thereto by his wish to leave the Sikhs unembarrassed in the threatened conflict with the British, whom he would not like as neighbours settled in Punjab. From the latest reports, however, it would appear, that even if Dost Mahomed had given up his hostile designs, his son and Wuzer, Akhbar Khan, was still bent on the attack. Sir C. Napier's recent advance against the robber tribes in Upper Scinde seemed to have greatly alarmed the chiefs of Candahar, who imagined he was about to pay them a visit. One of them, it was said, hastened to Cabul to request the Ameer's intercession with the British government.

We have news from China to the 8th of April, the most important item of which is that detailing an attack made by a mob of Chinese on Mr Montgomery Martin, Mr V. Stanton, the colonial chaplain, and Mr Jackson, the Vice-Consul, while walking round the walls of Canton. These gentlemen were hustled, struck, and robbed, but fortunately escaped without serious injury. The Governor of Hong Kong had demanded redress for the infraction of the treaty. There was a rumour of some disturbances at Amoy, but nothing certain was known of their nature or extent; even their existence was only surmised from the fact of a steamer having been hurriedly despatched thither from Hong Kong.

SPAIN.

The insurrection in Catalonia, in consequence of the conscription, has been suppressed. Concha had entered Tarragona at six o'clock on the morning of the 9th. The insurgents had fled from the place. In Sabadell the number killed was 40, and 60 made prisoners. Of the troops, an officer was killed, and six soldiers wounded, with two horses. Many young men had returned to the town, and more were expected if they were sure of pardon. At Barcelona all was quiet.

The marriage of the Queen of Spain still absorbs the attention of the Madrid journals. The general feeling was in favour of a son of Don Francisco de Paula.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

DREADFUL SHIPWRECK OF A DUTCH EAST INDIA-MAN.—The ship *Chance*, Captain Roxby, recently arrived at London from Sydney, brings tidings of a dreadful shipwreck on St Paul's island, a group of rocks near the equator, in twenty-nine degrees west longitude. The crew of the *Chance* wished to ascertain the exact position of these rocks, and the captain stood that way; on coming in sight of them, on the 3rd June, by means of a telescope, a Dutch ensign was seen flying on the shore, and afterwards men were discovered. Captain Roxby sent the pinnace to the rock, and it brought off nine men out of twenty, who were found in a famishing state, intending to return for the remainder; but ere the seamen could do so, a breeze sprung up, with a tremendous swell, and two boats beat about for five hours in a vain attempt to make the land: they were at last obliged to return to the ship. For ten days the *Chance* was kept beating about the island, but no landing could be effected; and it being considered that all the men on shore must have perished by that time, from heat, thirst, and hunger, and the provisions of the *Chance* running short, that vessel at length continued its voyage for England. From the persons rescued it was learned, that a Dutch Indianman, the *John Henrick*, ran on to the rocks on the 29th May, and soon became a wreck. Four men were drowned in attempting to land in a boat; but the rest of the crew got ashore by means of a rope which the captain succeeded in fastening to a rock, though he was dreadfully injured in doing so. Their condition was wretched. "Of wearing apparel they had saved none, except the few drenched, tattered rags that covered them; and of food, all they could rescue from the wreck was a cask of butter, a cask of flour, a small biscuit, and a small keg of gin. Immediately under the line, exposed to a burning tropical sun, and not having a particle of water to quench their thirst, their sufferings were dreadful: the heat was scorching, and they could only allay it by wading into the sea up to the chin, and thus remaining the whole day. At night the spirit was distributed among them; the single biscuit was broken up and divided equally; and then they commenced scouring the rocks, in the hope of finding further food. They succeeded in obtaining a few wild-fowl and eggs, and with the eggs they managed to appease their hunger. On the next morning, almost the whole of the wreck had disappeared; and in respect of sustenance, their presence had frightened the wild-fowl away. The heat they

felt more severely; and for the want of water they were almost driven to madness. They contrived to cook the fowl they had caught on the previous day, by firing pieces of their shirting under the magnifying glass of a small telescope exposed to the rays of the sun; and they endeavoured to make a kind of bread, by mixing the flour and butter in the shape of balls. Their thirst, however, as may be imagined, overpowered their hunger. At dusk, a few drops of rain were felt descending; they instantly laid out a kind of sail to catch it, and held their heads up to the heavens with their mouths open. It soon, however, passed over. On the third day, to their great joy, a vessel, bearing American colours, hove in sight in the offing. They hoisted the signal on the spar; and, in order to make doubly sure, the mate, seven seamen, and a passenger, put off in the only boat they had been enabled to save, with a small piece of wood to paddle along, the oars being lost, to the approaching ship. The American passed, and was not seen afterwards. The poor creatures in the boat then strove their utmost to regain the island; the current was too strong for them, and they were speedily out of sight. That they perished there can be no doubt: they had not the slightest provision with them, no compass, and no oars; the nearest place being Cape Roque, more than 600 miles distant."

MONTEVIDEO.—Last advices inform us that the English and French offer of a joint mediation had been accepted by the Montevidean authorities.—*Times*.

SIGNOR COMASCHI, A WELL-KNOWN AERONAUT, who ascended from Constantinople in a balloon during the festivities when the Sultan's sister was married, has not since been heard of, although, by the latest accounts, thirteen days had elapsed. Messengers, despatched in the direction in which it was supposed he would have been carried by the wind, have returned without any tidings of him. A report, requiring confirmation, had, however, got abroad, that the body of a man, answering to his description, and the remnants of a balloon, had been picked up in the Danube. Another account states that Comaschi has adopted this mode of running away from his creditors.

A GREAT INDIAN COUNCIL has recently been held within the limits of the Creek nation, at which the following tribes were represented, viz., the Muxcooges, Seminoles, Chickasaws, Choctaws, Shawnees, Delawares, Piankeshaws, Osages, Kickapoos, Quapaws, Peolies, and Cadoes. Governor Butler, Colonel Logan, and Lieutenant Flint, of the United States army, were also in attendance. Speeches were made by the chiefs of the several tribes, all concurring in the object of this council, to clear the path and make all white where it had been spotted and darkened with blood, and to extend the white path to the very doors of their brothers, the Camanches and Pawnee Mahaws. The usual token, a plug of tobacco, was prepared, attached to which were white beads; a deputation of the Cadoes bore the first, and of Osages the latter. Should a favourable answer be returned to these friendly manifestations of the Creeks, by the Camanches and Pawnee Mahaws, it is contemplated, by the King of the Muxcooges, to call another much more grand and extensive affair, at the Great Salt Plains, during the summer or fall. Some of these sons of the forest are striking in their appearance, manner, and demeanour. Black Dog, the Osage chief, is a man of great stature, about seven feet, powerful frame, with a voice attractive and commanding. He spoke about five and a half minutes to this effect:—"Brothers, your talk is good, but your beef is better." He, and each of his party, consumed, the first four days, twelve pounds of beef, falling then to eight, which rate they maintained throughout the time they remained.—*Times American Correspondent*.

NINEVEH.—M. Botta has laid open fifteen rooms, of what appears to have been a vast palace, some of which are 160 feet long, and the walls covered with sculpture and inscriptions, the latter historical, and the former illustrating sieges, naval combats, triumphs, &c. The characters employed exactly resemble those on the columns of Persepolis, at Ec-batana (Hamadan) and Van. The sculpture is admirably executed and original in design, much superior to the figures on the monuments of the Egyptians; and show a remarkable knowledge of anatomy and the human face, great intelligence, and harmony of composition. The ornaments, robes, &c., are executed with extraordinary minuteness, and the vases, drinking-cups, &c., are elegant: the bracelets, ear-rings, &c., show the most exquisite taste. The sculpture and these inscriptions appear to belong to a period anterior to the conquest of Persia by the Macedonians, and singularly accord with a description in the 23rd chapter of Ezekiel, 14th and 15th verses, which speaks of "men portrayed upon the wall, the images of the Chaldeans portrayed with vermilion, girded with girdles upon their loins, exceeding in dyed attire upon their heads, all of them princes to look to, after the manner of the Babylonians of Chaldea, the land of their nativity." M. Botta is inclined to place them in the period when Nineveh was destroyed by Cyaxares.

POLITICAL WISDOM COMING EVEN TO THE POPE.—We learn from Rome that the Papal government, with a view to the more effectual prevention of contraband trade, has reduced considerably the duties of export and import on many articles of merchandise, and intends to apply the system of reduction to many others.

POMPEII.—Letters from Naples mention some recent discoveries of interest made in late excavations at Pompeii, particularly an extensive Necropolis. Beside one of the graves there is a seat, and over it is inscribed "Clovatus, Duumvir and Tribune of Pompeii." This is a family name hitherto un-

known. Near it is a monument of fine Grecian marble, richly sculptured. The ground where these discoveries have been made is the property of Signor Verlucci, who pays so little regard to antiquities that as soon as he hears of a grave being explored he orders it to be filled up with earth or rubbish.—*Globe*.

ITALY.—The *Courier Français* announces that the suppression of the Jesuits in France has caused considerable sensation in Italy. At Parma, where the order was restored two years ago, some demonstrations took place against them, and a number of persons were arrested. Disturbances had likewise occurred at Modena, and the lectures of the medical faculty had been suspended. Several carabinieri had been killed in the legation of Ravenna, in a collision with some young men of Cartel Bolognese.

CHRISTIANITY IN CHINA.—The measure for tolerating Christianity was brought to the Emperor's attention, at the request of the French Plenipotentiary, M. Lagrere, and that it extends only to the five ports open for foreign trade—the prohibition against proselytizing in the interior being still as much in force as ever.

Postscript.

Wednesday, July 23rd.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Another case of privilege occupied the House last night. Lord Brougham called attention to a report of a speech in the *Times* of that morning, said to have been delivered by Mr Fitzstephen French in the House of Commons, but which he believed to be a gross fabrication. In the conversational debate which had taken place on the case of Messrs Boldero and Bonham, Mr F. French was alleged to have charged Lord Brougham as having, in the committee of inquiry into the allegations of fraudulent transactions in the Dublin and Galway Railway company, been guilty of the suppression of exculpatory evidence, with holding secret communication with hostile parties, and accompanying these charges with strong personal reflections on his lordship. The noble lord termed the reported charge foul, libelous, slanderous, and a gross breach of the privileges of the House. He should leave the House to deal with it as it thought fit. The Duke of Wellington thought the subject required a great deal of consideration, and advised the adjournment of the discussion till Thursday. The Lord Chancellor suggested, that the printer might be asked from what source he had derived the information. The consideration of the matter was then adjourned till Thursday.

When the House resolved itself into committee on the Irish Colleges bill, Lord Stanley intimated the intention of the government to perfect the new colleges at some future time by connecting them with an university for conferring degrees. This statement was warmly approved by the Marquises of Clanricarde and Lansdowne and Lord Monteagle. The bill passed through committee and was reported without amendment.

Several bills were then forwarded a stage, and their lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In the House of Commons, last night, Mr Hume brought forward, as he said, only for the third time, the case of Pertaub Shean, the late Rajah of Sattara. He read the petition of the Rajah, and entered into a long account of the harsh and oppressive treatment which that unfortunate prince alleged that he had received from the East India Company. Mr G. Tennyant met the motion with a direct negative, and, after some discussion, Mr Hume intimated his desire of withdrawing his motion, leaving the responsibility of withholding inquiry upon the government. The House, however, refused, and the motion was in consequence negatived without a division.

It was agreed that the adjourned debate on the New Zealand question should be resumed to-morrow (this day).

Mr Ewart then brought forward his motion for the house resolving itself into a committee to consider the propriety of reducing the duties on butter and cheese. The Chancellor of the Exchequer resisted the motion, and declined to enter into any argument on the propriety of reducing or repealing the duties complained of. He opposed it on financial grounds. Mr Cobden said, if these duties were not repealed next year, he thought that in the year after the free traders would be able to send to that house two members from the county of Chester to move and second the repeal of the cheese duties. An animated discussion followed, in which Captain Egerton, Dr Bowring, Sir Robert Peel, Colonel Sibthorp, and Mr M. O'Connell took part. Captain Egerton (one of the M.P.'s for Cheshire) was especially wroth with that "irresponsible body, the Anti-corn-law League, who raised money for the purpose of trafficking in the representation of counties." Subsequently, the motion was negatived by 136 to 38.

Mr Forster then moved for a repeal of the duty on quinine, torrefied starch, amber manufactured almond paste, and 80 other articles. These 84 articles did not produce more than £30,000 a-year to the revenue; and 54 of them did not yield more last year than £1,176 10s. 1d. Why did Sir R. Peel keep these articles in the tariff? For revenue, or protection? Sir R. Peel reminded the House, that in proposing the tariff this year he had divided it into several heads. He could not say that he was prepared to defend the retention, in the present tariff, of all the articles to which Mr Forster had alluded; but, considering the progress which had been recently made in the simplification of the tariff, and considering, also, that the government had removed 400 articles

from it three years ago, and nearly as many articles during the present year, he did hope that Mr Forster would not press his motion at the present late period of the session, but would leave the matter in the hands of those who had shown no disinclination to simplify the tariff.

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.
The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and the House adjourned.

SUNDERLAND ELECTION.

The *Times* of this morning contains a long account from its own reporter, detailing the proceedings of all parties in reference to this election. From this it would seem that the conservatives have held a meeting, and have endeavoured to persuade Mr Joseph John Wright to come forward as their candidate, but he has declined. It was subsequently determined to invite Mr George Hudson, the great railway proprietor, and the meeting adjourned to yesterday evening. Meanwhile, Colonel Thompson is vigorously prosecuting his canvass, accompanied by Mr Wilson, chairman of the League, and Mr R. R. Moore. The theatre has been engaged for nightly meetings, one of which was to be held last night. Mr Bagshaw had not yet appeared. "He has had time enough to be here, if he had determined upon coming. No reason is assigned for his absence, except the probability of his not having received the communication which had been sent to him in London. Had he done so, and intended to come, it is considered he had plenty of time to forward an address, and none has yet been issued."

(From our Correspondent.)

MONDAY.—We have now two candidates claiming the support of the liberal and the free trade electors: John Bagshaw, Esq., described by his friends as an "eminent London merchant, a member of the Reform club, and a thorough free trader;" and Colonel Thompson, who needs not to be described; his character as a man, and his sentiments and labours as a national reformer, being such that any constituency might be proud of having an opportunity of reposing their confidence in, and entrusting their interests to, him. The Colonel comes forward in conformity with an invitation given and accepted in 1841; at which period, the leading liberals of the borough pledged themselves, if he were not pushed to the poll in opposition to Lord Howick, that they would support him at the first vacancy. Subsequently, in 1843, when the declining health of Earl Grey rendered it probable that a vacancy would soon occur in the representation of Sunderland, the Anti-corn-law Association of the town invited Colonel Thompson to come forward whenever a vacancy should occur. He accepted the invitation. He was publicly introduced to the members of the Association, at a meeting called for the purpose, and was unanimously accepted as their candidate. The Association, desirous that it should not be imputed that they were dictating to the borough, called a public meeting of the electors and inhabitants, at which the Colonel was again introduced, and adopted as their man by the unanimous and enthusiastic feeling of the meeting. In compliance with these invitations, and on the faith of the pledges of support given, he has come forward now. His address was first out. He arrived first; being in the borough on Monday morning, while his opponent did not make his appearance till Monday evening. The Colonel addressed the inhabitants on Monday morning at twelve o'clock; his opponent this morning. The Colonel was on his canvass yesterday; his opponent started to-day. George Wilson, Esq., chairman of the League, and R. R. R. Moore, Esq., came yesterday, and at once put forth the most vigorous exertions in favour of the Colonel.

Bagshaw made his appearance to-day, attended by the faded and false-hearted whigs. His address was a cunning, but a palpably hypocritical, attempt to make himself appear as an enemy to the burdens of the people, and a friend to freedom and free trade. He was attempted to be questioned, at its close, by Mr Williams; but, foreseeing, if he permitted himself to be dragged into a catechetical examination, his real character would come out, he soon assumed an air of offended dignity, and, by the aid of his chairman, got the meeting into disorder, under cover of which he retreated.

The foregoing facts most clearly show the paramount claims of the Colonel, not only as a national reformer, but especially on the constituency of Sunderland. It is known, that but for the appearance of this Bagshaw, the Tories had abandoned all idea of bringing forward a candidate. As it is, they are now scouring the country in search of one—have not got one yet—but are pretending that the railway Napoleon is coming to give the people docks, railways, and prosperity. The Colonel's canvass has been most successful, and I am very confident that he will beat both the treacherous whigs and the Tories combined.

(From another Correspondent.)

SUNDERLAND, MONDAY NIGHT.—The candidates for the representation of this borough are Colonel Thompson, and Mr Bagshaw, a whig, secretary to the Marylebone Reform Club, the latest addition to the ranks of the Anti-corn-law League, and ex-member for Sudbury. The Tories, reckoning on a division in the lamp, have posted off to York, to bring down Mr Hudson the railway king, who is expected to-morrow. The Colonel arrived here to-day, accompanied by G. Wilson, chairman of the League, R. R. R. Moore, Mr Crawshaw of Gateshead, and other free-trade friends. He spoke from the Bridge hotel at noon, and to-night there will be a gathering in the theatre. The public feeling is already wound up to the highest pitch in favour of the popular candidate, who, some months ago, in anticipation of the election, was introduced to the electors. The

whigs have done all they could to damp the ardour of the free-traders by saying we cannot support the Colonel: we are sorry for it; but, not content with that, they have, as is seen, introduced another candidate, knowing that if he goes to the poll a Tory must be returned. They cannot set up the cry of dividing the liberal interest this time, as the Colonel was first introduced and pledged to be supported by the liberals; then he has spoken first, had his address out first, and to-day made a successful first canvass. As we write it is announced that Mr Bagshaw has retired, and his friends have gone over to the liberal candidate; if that is the case, come a legion of Hudsons and the Colonel will be safe. A letter has been received from Henry Vincent, inciting to firmness and ardour. He is deeply engaged in Scotland, but, if the fight should be thick, he will be amongst us. By to-morrow's post you will receive further particulars.

The voluntaries of Sunderland, we are glad to perceive, have done their duty. They have requested Colonel Thompson to give them his views on the church endowment question; a request which he has promptly complied with. Our readers will see that the Colonel's reply is characterised by his usual out-spoken honesty, and we are glad to learn that it has given satisfaction. The following is a copy of his letter:—

TO MR THOMAS HUTCHINSON, SUNNYSIDE, BISHOPWEARMOUTH.

SIR—You have asked me to "state my views on state endowments; and whether, if returned to parliament, I would oppose the establishment of the Roman Catholic religion in Ireland."

I feel obliged to you for asking the question in writing, because it gives me an opportunity of making a full statement not liable to mistake. It has been my practice to court publicity on public questions, and I am not desirous of breaking through the habit now.

On the late Maynooth question (which I apprehend to form a considerable portion of what your inquiry has in view), truth obliges me to state, that had I been a member of the House of Commons, unpledged on the subject to any constituency, and not pressed by any actual body of constituents, and with no strong previous evidence of a disposition on the part of Dissenters at large to take high ground on the subject involved, I should, like many friends with whom I have always been closely connected, have voted for the grant which has been made. I should have said, "Since there is no appearance of a stand being made for the first best thing, which is, to let all religious sects pay their own expenses, let us take the second best, which is to give the sect who think their wrong most prominent, a portion of relief, since they are ready to take it. As for the money, never mind. You have no organisation for establishing any effective check on what you pay, except your inability to pay it. You will be come down upon with a demand to pay your millions for keeping up the war spirit by building exasperating fortifications, or have what is called an 'interest' in the House of Commons, present themselves with a proposal for diverting them into pockets which will turn out to be their own. It is better to pay your money for something that leads to peace and quietness, than for something you like less." You will, perhaps, admit that this is something like a summary of what could be said for the Maynooth grant.

But if a new state of things is arising, or has arisen—if the Dissenters, instead of the supineness with which their own more active members are continually charging them, are coming to a consciousness of the importance of carrying their principle to its full extent, as the League are doing with the corn laws—I am quite prepared to say, the old state of things shall not embarrass the new. I am quite ready, if the opportunity is given me, to assist in sifting the total question of religious endowments with as much zeal as I ever sifted any other, and be a faithful servant of those who take the course of opposition to them. One point, however, I must premise—that the principle is to be universal, and not partial. I can have nothing to do with attempts to push religious liberty by halves. A particular duty incumbent on me in the present case is, to disavow any disposition to see the majority of the Irish people excluded from full participation. Among the recollections of my life, is that of having done something, in attempt at least, towards the settlement of their particular question when it was hanging in the balance.

I have answered with distinctness and sincerity; and shall feel flattered if any of those with whom I should undoubtedly have acted on the gone-by occasion, should evince their approbation of my course by adopting it when the time shall press for a decision.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

T. PERRONET THOMPSON.

VACANCIES FOR KIRKCUDBRIGHT AND HEREFORD.—Mr Edward Bolton Clive, M.P. expired yesterday morning at an early hour, at his son's seat near Croydon. He was a whig in politics, and had for a long series of years represented the city of Hereford in the House of Commons. There is, hence, a vacancy in the representation of this city. Mr Murray, the member for the stewardry of Kirkcudbright died a few days since in Ireland, in his fifty-sixth year. His politics were of the whig-radical school. [We earnestly trust that the anti-state-church electors in these vacant boroughs will be instantly on the alert. Kirkcudbright ought to return a thorough and intelligent voluntary; and Hereford ought to read the nation and the government an impressive lesson on this subject.]

ABINGDON ELECTION.—We are enabled to state that an action has been brought against the Mayor of Abingdon, for refusing to receive the votes of some of General Caulfield's supporters at the late election. The cause will be tried at the next assizes; and we think his worship will find that the partisanship he manifested in thus rejecting electors duly placed on the register will have to be dearly paid for.

BRITISH ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION.—The Executive Committee have announced for publication next week (see advertisement), "The Anti-state-church Catechism," for which the premium of ten

pounds has been awarded by the adjudicators. We are glad to know that its merit is of no common order, and that it will form a standard text book of anti-state-church principles.

DEATH OF LORD BATEMAN.—It is with regret we have to announce the death of Lord Bateman, who expired between six and seven o'clock yesterday morning, at the family residence in Portman square. We learn that the noble lord had been rather unwell since the 13th inst., but not so seriously indisposed as to create the least apprehension as to his recovery. On Sunday afternoon his disorder assumed a more alarming character, and on Monday he gradually became worse, when the medical attendants gave no hopes of his eventual restoration to health.

It is generally reported that the Earl of Lonsdale will retire from the office of Postmaster-general immediately after the prorogation of parliament.

The King of Holland is expected to arrive at Woolwich to-day.

THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION held its usual meeting on Monday, William Maguin, Esq., in the chair. Mr O'Connell, in the course of his speech, said that, on Wednesday (this day) he expected to meet 150,000 men of Wexford, and that they intended to hold at least two monster meetings every three months. Mr O'Connell concluded by giving notice of his intention to prepare and put in form, during his sojourn in the country, various important bills, with a view to their adoption by the British legislature, and that each member of parliament should be furnished with copies of them fully six weeks before the commencement of the next session. Those heads of bills include the whole of the measures which have, from time to time, been propounded by Mr O'Connell and the Repeal Association. They are certainly of a most comprehensive character. They declare that the Irish Houses of Peers and Commons shall be re-established—that the latter be elected by *household suffrage*—protected by the ballot—and that the number of members shall be determined on the scale of population. There are, also, several heads of bills on the subject of the relations of landlord and tenant, fixity of tenure, and absenteeism. To prevent the latter, a tax of twenty per cent. is to be put upon the income of the absentees. The following are the important provisions relating to ecclesiastical affairs:—

II. An act to establish in perpetuity the perfect equality, in the eye of the law, of persons of all Christian persuasions, and to prevent, for ever, the existence, in Ireland, of any legal or temporal ascendancy, to contain clauses declaratory—

1. Of this act being the basis of the repeal of the union, and expressive of the solemn compact with, and between all the people of Ireland, in the awful presence of God, that persons of all Christian persuasions shall be, and for ever continue, on an entire and complete equality, legal and political.

2. Prohibitory of the Irish Parliament making or having authority or power to make any law, penal or restrictive, on the score of religion.

3. Prohibitory of the Irish Parliament to endow, as a state church, any particular church, sect, or persuasion.

4. Declaratory that the ecclesiastical revenues belong to the state, and ought to be appropriated to purposes of education and charity.

5. Providing, however, that the vested interest of each incumbent, episcopal or clerical, shall be fully protected during the respective lives of each, to become public property only as each life shall drop.

INSURRECTION IN CANDIA.—Letters from Beyrout, of the 29th of June, mention that intelligence had just arrived there of a general rising of the Greeks in Crete, but no particulars are given.

CONFLAGRATION AT SMYRNA.—IMMENSE LOSS OF PROPERTY.—Advices from a Malta correspondent of the 14th of July, state that the Hecla, which arrived on the 13th, conveyed accounts of another awful calamity by fire, exceeding even those which it has of late been our lot to notice. On the 3rd of July, at about six p.m., a fire broke out in a barber's shop at Smyrna, which, aided by the high wind that prevailed, was not extinguished until it had reduced to ashes as many as 7,000 houses, embracing the whole of the Greek and Armenian quarter, and the Dutch consulate; and it is reckoned that the loss of property will amount to £300,000 sterling. 5,000 souls are thrown out of their habitations, and the misery that prevails is beyond all conception. Entire families, from a state of affluence, have been reduced to abject misery and destitution. Up to the 9th the charitable had come forward with aid to the extent of £1,000, and this amount would, it is hoped, be trebled by the evening of the 10th, but still it will not go far towards alleviating the misery that prevails.

SPAIN.—The Spanish government have issued a decree, which effectually does away with the remaining liberty the press of that country enjoyed. It has excited the opposition even of the moderado journals, and the Paris ministerial organs. None of the Madrid journals of the 15th inst. publish leading articles, contenting themselves, instead, with publishing two articles of the constitution, one of which guarantees to all Spaniards the right of publishing their ideas, without previous censure, and the other declares that "the power of making laws resides in the Cortes with the Sovereign."

CORN MARKET. MARK LANE. THIS DAY.

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Beans	Peas	Flour
English ..	1790	50	730			
Scotch....			2200			
Irish			5060			
Foreign ..	2050					

There is but little doing—prices are without alteration.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have to acknowledge several communications on the subject of the electoral policy of Dissenters.

"A Dudley Well-wisher." We do not pledge ourselves to any form of church government.

"C. Johnson." The churchwardens have power to levy a rate whenever they can get a vestry to consent.

"James Humphrys." We have no room.

"W. Herring." We are obliged to him for the suggestion.

* All communications for the Editor or Publisher are to be addressed to No. 3, Whitefriars street, Fleet street.

Terms for advertising in the *Nonconformist*.
For 7 lines....5s. 0d. For 10 lines....6s. 0d.
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The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, 1845.

SUMMARY.

THE ministry have not gained much in character during the past week. Such discussions as have come off in parliament, have done much to damage their already unenviable reputation. The first which took place in both Houses on Tuesday se'nnight, was upon the refusal of government to admit, on the demand of the Spanish ambassador, Spanish colonial sugars into the English market on the same terms as those granted to the most "highly favoured nations." The question was brought forward in the House of Peers by Lord Clarendon, in the House of Commons by Lord Palmerston—the first, in a speech of clear common sense reasoning; the last, in an able and sarcastic exposure of ministerial arguments. Lord Aberdeen replied to the one; Mr Gladstone to the other. The ex-President of the Board of Trade had evidently well prepared himself for the contest. He had dug up from the lumber of official bureaux numerous petty precedents, which proved only, if they proved anything, that, so far as Spain is concerned, the government is justified in rejecting her claim. No one, however, appeared to think that the people of this country have claims paramount to all others, and it was held by the House of Commons, and finally ratified by their votes, that ministers did a wise thing, and acted like patriotic statesmen, in pinning Spain down to her past narrow interpretations of a comprehensive treaty, at the very moment when she herself desired to act upon a more liberal spirit. The sugar interest is at the bottom of all this inconsistency. That giant monopoly must be bolstered up at all events. Hence Mr Gladstone's indefatigable researches—hence his ingenious sophistication—and hence, we may add, his parliamentary triumph.

The late disaster in New Zealand has forced on another debate on the affairs of that unhappy colony; and Lord Stanley's incompetency and bad faith are again under review. We need scarcely re-tread, with the various speakers, the ground which has again and again been passed over. The discussion, which took place on Monday, was once more adjourned.

A short conversation on the unfair and insufficient payment of the naval and military forces employed in the late war with China—some discussion on the sale of church property in Ireland, by the Irish ecclesiastical commissioners—on the practice of flogging soldiers—and on railway jobbing by official subordinates, comprise the principal topics upon which the House of Commons has talked during the foregoing week. Their deeds may be very briefly summed up. They have read a second time the Jewish Disabilities bill—they have passed the Scotch Commons' Enclosure bill—the Bills of Exchange bill—the Scotch Poor Law bill—and the Lunatic bill, the last of which measures creates six commissioners, with £1,500 a year, and retiring pensions. They have voted away, almost without remark, numerous and large sums of public money; and they have thrown overboard, for the present session, Lord Stanley's Tenants' Compensation bill. On Wednesday, as they have so much time hanging heavy on their hands, and the prospect of prorogation is so very remote, the House, at its evening sitting, was counted out.

The House of Lords, in addition to the debate on Spanish colonial sugars, has had an evening's discussion on the Irish Colleges bill, which they have read a second time without a division. It was opposed by the Duke of Newcastle and the Earl of Carnarvon, but with arguments which we should be sorry to guarantee as either sound or liberal. There have also been some minor conversations, which scarcely rise to the dignity of debate, and which require no special notice from us—on Orange processions in Ireland, on the state of Syria under Turkish rule, on waste lands in Australia, and on the payment of officers who served during the Peninsular war.

Cambridge has re-elected Mr Kelly, the solicitor-general, or, as *Punch* terms him, Mr Applepie-

Kelly. This gentleman strove to win the contest honestly, but was determined to win it at all events. In this he was assisted by a band of men who designate themselves by the curious *soubriquet* of "navvies." At a quarter to four he was behind his opponent by twenty-three votes. At this critical moment the "navvies" surrounded the polling booths. All was confusion and disorder, and, lo! at four o'clock, the Solicitor-general had a majority of seventeen. And this he called fighting and winning "the battle of the constitution!"

The death of Earl Grey has caused a vacancy in the representation of Sunderland. Colonel Thompson is afield, and the Reform-club, who, to do them justice, never lose scent of a victim whom they are determined to hunt down, have supplied him with a competitor in the person of Mr John Bagshaw, a very worthy representative of the clique who use him. Mr Bagshaw's principles are of a highly-elastic and accommodating nature, and have been found in past times to stretch as occasion demanded. He has himself seen some ups, and downs in life, and private experience has no doubt taught him political prudence. His electioneering history has not been bright. He was fleeced at Sudbury; he was rejected by Harwich, after two years' most assiduous courtship. No gentleman could have borne himself more humbly than he has done, with a view to subsequent exaltation. His longing eyes have been turned upwards to senatorial dignity, with earnest aspiration; and now at length he puts himself into competition with the veteran Colonel Thompson. The electors of Sunderland will have the pleasure of comparing the one with the other—we might more properly say, of contrasting them. The Colonel was selected as their candidate upwards of twelve months since, by a majority of the liberal electors. The London merchant has only newly thrust himself upon the scene. Thompson can show, for his recommendation, honesty, ability, and a thorough mastery of principles; Bagshaw can produce no very striking specimens of either. We shall not anticipate the choice of the Sunderland constituency, inasmuch as it will be a choice between their own honour or their lasting infamy.

An overland mail from India and China has arrived; but the tidings it brings are of no public importance.

AN EXTRAORDINARY DREAM.

THE fantastic freaks which mind will sometimes exhibit during sleep, have furnished ample materials for the imagination of poets, and for the speculations of philosophers. The strange hallucinations to which it abandons itself—the marvelously incongruous images which it assorts and combines—the monstrous forms upon which it looks without surprise, and even with a sense of fond familiarity—the false conclusions upon which it doats—the singularly fallacious reasoning which seems to satisfy it—constitute dreams one of the most mysterious of the phenomena which characterise our common nature.

Almost all the laws in the material world have their parallels in the mental and moral—in the last, we may usually meet with the re-production of the same ideas which we find embodied in the first. Waking dreams are neither less numerous, nor less heterogeneous, than the dreams of sleep. More than half our lives is fashioned out of this flimsy stuff. It is but now and then that we get out of the atmosphere of delusion in which we environ ourselves—and to see and speak of things as they are, is set down by most as a strong symptom of some flaw in the intellect.

Dreams, however, abound most in the sphere of politics, and nowhere do they assume external shapes of more remarkable oddity. "Patriotism," "national glory," "our glorious constitution," "equal laws," "civil and religious liberty"—what unaccountable fancies do these and similar terms represent—what grotesque combinations—what realities and unrealities! It may be on this account that men talk most proudly of them over their wine, and that when reason is the nearest to being upset, these topics deepen into a show of indescribable importance. It may be—but we forbear—the House of Commons is yet sitting, and we do not covet the inglorious martyrdom of a reprimand from the Chair, or a three-weeks' genteel confinement. Let sheriffs aspire to that distinction—our ambition does not vault so high.

Perhaps, the most extraordinary dream of the political world is that the British people enjoy the blessings of a representative government. Nothing can match the tenacity with which this delusion has rooted itself in the public mind. The stream of modern history, which might, one would have thought, have washed away all soil from beneath it, and have left it to fall by the weight of its own absurdity, does not appear to have loosened it. Annual taxation of fifty-two million pounds power cannot tear it out. Mock elections, occurring, on an average, every week, and giving the lie direct to every notion of representation, cannot displace it. No parliamentary delinquencies—and they have been tried to the utmost—can grub it up. People will have it that they are represented—the unenfranchised, virtually so—the

electors, really. Nay! to such lengths has this hallucination gone, that we have known radicals—Dissenters—Dissenting ministers—object to pledge themselves to the withholding of their votes, even from pro-Maynooth whigs, lest, forsooth, they should go *wholly* unrepresented. "This," as the Irishman rapturously observed of an exquisitely beautiful landscape, "beats a cock-fight." Gentlemen wish to send up a message to the legislature—it is their right as citizens, their duty as Christians. What message? One which speaks their mind upon the prominent topics of the day? Not a bit of it! We beg pardon—a *little* bit of it their message *may* speak. And, then, the innocents go home and smile during the rest of the week, with an uppermost persuasion that they have discharged a solemn obligation. We know nothing more amusing than this, unless it be the conscientiousness of the servant maid, who, impressed with a conviction that she ought to write home, and being compelled to call in the aid of a wag to supply her lack of ability, finally sent to her parents an epistle crammed with bad sentiments and worse expressions, all of which she protested against, merely that she might have the satisfaction of saying, "This comes hoping you are well, as it leaves me,"—and "so no more at present from your affectionate daughter." The degree of representation in both cases is about the same.

Take, now, the recent elections. Look at Cambridge! Observe the strange listlessness which marked the earlier part of the contest—the segregation of venal electors into groups—the coyness of Wesleyan Methodism waiting to be courted, saying, "I don't care," like an affronted girl. Mark how, at two o'clock, matters become deadly lively, as gang after gang discharges its broadside of votes, and even squeamish Methodism gulps down its anger and its pious cant at one bolt, and votes for Mr Shafto Adair. Bootless patriotism! The Solicitor-general is returned by 17 votes—talks a world of nonsense about "civil and religious liberty"—exchanges compliments with his honourable opponent—and goes back to parliament a back-bone supporter of the Peel administration. And this whimsicality is designated by a term implying popular choice, and is very widely believed to indicate the bent of the national mind.

We have given but one specimen—the richest, perhaps, of many. And these illustrations are set off all the more vividly by appearing upon a background of serious dissatisfaction. The novel policy of the cabinet, or, speaking more correctly, of the aristocracy, had awakened suspicion, and roused ill-blood. For once, men complained that parliament did not represent the convictions of the people, and that if England and Scotland could but speak out, their decision on the Maynooth question would rebuke the latitudinarianism, or the infidelity, of ministers. Has Abingdon executed this threat? or Cambridge? Can we honestly boast of Dartmouth—or even Exeter—or West Suffolk? Representation! Why, who and what is represented? Let them answer who are familiar with the machinery of a contested election!

The next general election will, we can scarcely doubt, tell precisely the same story. Here and there, peradventure, a constituency will present an exception, to mark more distinctly the general rule. But for the most part, seats will be allotted by the Reform and Carlton clubs, and family connections or party services will better avail the candidates than popular sympathy. The electors are but as one in seven to the adult male population. Three parts of them out of four are influenced by personal interests. It matters but little what topics of imperial policy are uppermost. Cliques will furnish the men, and, as a thing of course, constituencies will supply the votes. Rather than forego their privileges, there are thousands who would exercise the franchise for a rotten fig if it had but an aristocratic name, and could be reasonably proved to be less rotten than another. They maintain the wisdom of supporting the best man they can get, although, on every principle of the smallest moment, his views are diametrically opposed to their own. *Lucus à non lucendo*, they convert into a maxim for practical guidance, and send misrepresentatives to parliament lest they should go unrepresented. The pith of their patriotism consists in their recording a vote in favour of some one, they care not whom, who professes something in common with them, they care not what. Any rag will serve as a banner beneath which local factions may strive for mastery—any disgrace is deemed preferable to the disgrace of being beaten. "Give me Scotland," prayed John Knox, "or I die"—"We must win the election, whatever else we lose," is the resolution most in vogue amongst constituencies. Such a state of things ought to be called by any other name rather than the one it bears. As far as this country is concerned, government by representation is "an extraordinary dream."

EARL GREY.

"HONOUR to whom honour." Of all the statesmen of modern times, none has left behind him a more irreproachable character as the *substratum* of

a pre-eminent political reputation than Earl Grey. Since his retirement from office, in 1834, the government of the empire, whether under whig or tory administrations, has missed that characteristic which he imparted to it—high-souled integrity. To him belongs the praise of having carried his consistency through a long and unusually eventful period of our national history. In early life, a distinguished champion of democratic principles—a leading member of the Friends of the People—a stern opponent of the Sidmouth policy, and the author of a comprehensive plan of parliamentary reform, he retained his views in the face of much obloquy, and in spite of many tempting solicitations, and carried them with him into the cabinet of which he was the distinguished chief. The Reform bill which he gave the country, mutilated in its passage through parliament, has failed—but it cannot be forgotten that he evinced throughout that memorable struggle a sincerity of purpose, and a tone of moral courage, worthy of the best days of British history.

That Earl Grey stood by his "order"—that he fell far short, in his views, of the requirements of the present day—that his mind was cramped by the conventional maxims in which it lived and moved—that he was not a hero of the highest stamp, nor a reformer on the broadest principles of equity—is admitted. But when every deduction has been made which justice to truth demands, his character stands forth in happy relief from the pages of the past, and challenges our honest admiration. If he were deceived in his estimate of the boon which he wrested for the people from the aristocracy, he was deceived only in common with the entire nation. He did for them all that he promised—and he did it with promptitude and gallantry. The storm which he rode, and which bore him on to triumph, he had himself laboured long, and under numerous discouragements, to raise. He was constant to the cause he had espoused, when danger lowered upon it—nor did he forget to advance it when his own prosperity set in. The best specimen of the whig school—an ornament to the peerage—a man of unsullied reputation—he has passed from the stage of time; and posterity, doubtless, will point back to him as one of the most striking illustrations of the warping influence of aristocratic privilege upon the noblest natures. We have all seen what Lord Grey has been as a nobleman, and he has won our respect—what he would have been, had not a coronet bound his brows, we can only conjecture.

The death of Earl Grey causes a vacancy in the representation of Sunderland, Lord Howick, the former member, succeeding to the title and estates of his venerable father. Colonel Thompson is in the field, and we earnestly trust, with every prospect of success.

SELECTIONS FROM THE PRESS.

THE CAMBRIDGE ELECTION.

(From the *Norfolk News*.)

THE first impression made on us by the account of the election at Cambridge, is one of surprise, that so much stir should have been made about so small a matter as the choice between the Solicitor-general and Mr Shafto Adair. Politically speaking, it was hardly worth while to go through all the labour of canvassing—all the expenditure of time, temper, and money—all the eating, drinking, and speechifying, necessary to decide a question so microscopically minute as that which distinguished the moderate whig from the ministerial conservative candidate.

On one of the great questions now before the public—that of the endowment of Maynooth—there is a perfect unanimity between Mr Kelly and Mr Adair. They both regard it as an educational and not as a religious question; that is to say, they both adhere to the superlatively nonsensical proposition, that endowments of clergy, for the purpose of teaching religion to the laity, are religious endowments; but that endowments of the same clergy, made principally and especially for the purpose of teaching the same religion to priests, are educational and not religious endowments! On this ground, therefore, there were ample reasons for rejecting both candidates, but none for preferring either to the other.

On the subject of the corn laws there is an apparent, but only an apparent, distinction between them.

Under these circumstances, we regret that the voters of Cambridge, who hold decided principles on the subject of religious endowments, voted for Mr Adair, and that they did not rather, if no candidate could be found representing their opinions, retire from the contest and allow Mr Kelly an easy victory. We would allege to those inclined to question the propriety of such a course, two reasons. These parties would have gained nothing by the victory of Mr Adair; and they have thrown away a most important means of advancing their cause by the part they have taken.

Religious liberty has as much to fear from legislators holding the opinions of Mr Adair, as from any set of men whatever. There is no danger at the present moment of forcible aggressions upon the liberty of worship. The circumstances of the times, and the state of public opinion, both forbid it. What we have to apprehend, is that intrusion into the province of religious and educational teaching by the civil power, which all governments like, and which our own government is at the present moment steadily bent upon effecting, if possible, under the guise of an affected liberality. Against this intrusion, which has exerted the most baneful influence on the nations of the continent, we ought especially to be on our guard. This, too, is the immediate and pressing danger of the day; and against this peril, the return

of Mr Adair would provide no security. But, on the other hand, a great advantage would have been gained in the cause of religious freedom, if those who strenuously desire the triumph of that great cause had withdrawn from the struggle, until a man could be found to come forward representing their principles. It may be said, that the effect of such a proceeding upon the present election, would have been in any case null. Of course; but what would have been its influence upon the next? most important, we are well assured. The large body of whigs, of all shades, whose opinions are rather loose and undetermined than wrong, and by whom the principles of perfect religious freedom are rather disliked as unfashionable, than repudiated as false, would be brought of necessity to support them, and thus, around a strong principle, a strong party would be formed, supported by popular enthusiasm, and efficient for working changes most influential for the public good. The question is, whether those of the community who hold no principles should swamp those who do, or *vice versa*. This question would be decided in the right way by a single resolute effort to break away from the influence of habit and party prepossessions.

As the Cambridge election exhibits a sample of what will be attempted, on the next occasion, in all the boroughs where whigs and tories are evenly balanced, we have thrown out these hints for the consideration of our numerous friends among the Norfolk constituencies, who will be called upon ere long to exert a privilege of great importance, and to fulfil a duty of much responsibility, in the choice of members of parliament.

DEATH OF EARL GREY.—This melancholy event took place on Thursday last, at Howick hall, where his lordship had resided for some time past, in declining health. Earl Grey was in his 82nd year, having been born on the 13th of March, 1764. He succeeded his father in the earldom on the 14th of November, 1807, after enjoying a seat in the House of Commons, with the highest credit to himself and to the constituency which he represented for one-and-twenty years. He married Mary Elizabeth, daughter of the first Lord Ponsonby, on the 18th of November, 1794. In the House of Peers he maintained his principles with undiminished vigour and ability, and held the distinguished post of first lord of the Treasury from 1830 and 1834—a period as memorable, to the full, as any that is recorded in the annals of the constitution. His lordship is succeeded by Viscount Howick, the present member for Sunderland—a son, it may be truly said, in every respect worthy of his sire. We select the following passages from an admirable critique in the *Times*—

Amongst the changes just experienced by our political community, and, it is but fair to add, amongst the losses we have suffered, must now be enrolled the name of Charles, Earl Grey—by principle, character, and temper distinguished as a man of spotless honour and integrity—a gentleman of the highest order—a member of society the most respected and esteemed—in domestic life the most unblemished and exemplary—in public life more eminent by station, position, and opportunity than personally or individually what deserves to go down to after times as in himself a great man—the most rare of God's gifts to human nature.

Of all the chief personages of the generation expiring or expired, Lord Grey is he who has longest occupied his post. That post was a high one. As successor to Mr Fox, in 1807, he took at once, and of undisputed right, the station of that celebrated leader of the whigs, although with reputation, powers, and personal influence, immeasurably below his deceased friend and commander. But an Englishman of even far inferior stamp to Lord Grey, who could stand at the head of such a political oligarchy as that by which the noble lord was supported, and never once abandoned, for little less than thirty years—down to his resignation as minister in 1834—even such a man must, of necessity, fill some space in the national history, from the extent and multitude of the political crises through which he passed, or of the conflicts in which he would be engaged; and, however unsuccessful the part he took in them, or however open to an adverse judgment by posterity. He came into parliament before he was twenty years of age; and, although too young to have had a share in the conduct or disgrace of the coalition ministry, he was almost instantly associated with the persons of whom it had consisted. Coming forward, as a pupil of promise, in the school of Fox, North, Prince of Wales, and Co., their taint never left him to his latest hour.

The course of Lord Grey in his domestic policy was more manly than in his foreign—and, as it deserved to be, more successful also.

He defended, by his vigorous eloquence, if not from purely disinterested motives, the cause of Queen Caroline. The nation went with him, his party, a powerful bar, and an unflinching press, and told the incensed monarch, "Your Majesty shall not soil the crown of England by oppressing your wedded wife." Humanity triumphed, and the Queen was rescued.

The national question next in order was that of the Roman Catholic grievances, which had come frequently before both Houses of Parliament, on urgent motions, repeated at intervals from 1809 downwards, and which after the physical demise of George III. put forth claims anew to a more effectual and sustained attention. After a persevering struggle, the state of Ireland itself alarmed a repugnant minister. The Roman Catholic bill was suddenly introduced and carried by the Duke of Wellington, but it was steadily supported by Lord Grey, and facilitated in its progress by the unanimous concurrence of his party.

Last on the record of Lord Grey's political biography stands his treatment of the grand measure of reform. For this—which will remain a monument of Lord Grey's existence and good fortune, more distinctly and exclusively his than the property of any other single statesman—we give him all the praise due to him, and that is much, while bound to insist, as we do from our very heart, that in stipulating with a king less odious than his predecessors, as the condition of his own service to the crown, that the blazoning upon his armour should be "peace, economy, and reform"—he but seized for his motto the peremptory spirit of the time, by grappling with which Napoleon had perished, and pledged himself to that principle in whose favour the people unanimously cried aloud, "Promise this, or you shall not be King William's minister for a second fortnight." Lord Grey saw distinctly that interest, popularity, and public honor

all pointed in the same direction—that by a hasty, but peremptory, declaration of war against that measure the victor of a hundred fights had fallen—and, lastly, he was persuaded that by one vigorous and overwhelming shock to the close monopoly of representation, which had for so many years kept himself and his friends in desolate banishment from office, a death-blow might be given to the usurping power of toryism, and its heretofore immovable tenure of the government be, perhaps for ages, transferred to the whigs. This last estimate as to the market value of reform, if not the sole, or perhaps the main motive, with such men as Lord Grey, constituted very obviously the secret worth of it in the breasts of the party at large. Their daily watchword was "Now at last we shall swamp these cursed tories. They will never lift up their heads again."

But let us look a little further into the subject of these cardinal reforms in our constitution, and see from what power they actually and originally sprang. The Roman Catholic Relief bill goes down to posterity labeled with the name of Wellington—the Reform bill with that of Grey. A garb of honour thus invests the person of each minister. But whose wardrobe supplied the decoration? It was not, in truth, furnished from the stores of either. The Relief bill was forced upon the shoulders of the illustrious Duke, who had the honesty to acknowledge his compulsion. The Reform bill would have been equally forced upon Lord Grey, had his aversion to it even surpassed the repugnance of the Duke of Wellington to the other. The people—public opinion acting upon the people more forcibly than at any former period of our annals—swept along with it the most inveterate antipathies of politicians, and, in spite of them, realised every decided purpose of the national will, Lord Grey, like the Duke of Wellington, taking part in both questions.

There are two conclusions flowing from these occurrences which we deem it worth while to signalise—first, the unhappy consequence of dallying with national expectations, until they become inflamed to a pitch that it may be dangerous to satisfy; secondly, the folly of ascribing to individual persons, or even to limited party views, effects which it requires the consent of a nation to accomplish. In one respect Lord Grey, the opportunist instrument of the revolution of 1832, which bears, in common parlance, the name of "Reform," has torn his laurel from a still nobler brow. That noble lord, nor his party, could no more have withheld reform than the Duke of Wellington could Roman Catholic relief. Both measures, as we have hinted, were the nation's work. The mighty mover was predominant and matured opinion. It was the force of an element, not of any artful organisation.

The dates of Lord Grey's birth, and the principal events of his life, his descent, and his family alliances, we recount elsewhere. As a debater in parliament, which may be called the professional character of Lord Grey, whereby his name and talents became most familiar to the public, the noble lord had gained the melancholy advantage of outliving his seniors, the giants of a former generation, through whose disappearance, and through which alone, he stood latterly in the foremost rank of contemporary statesmen. A gulf impassable by such orators as the noble earl gaped wide between him and either Pitt, or Fox, or Sheridan. With speakers of the next rank he stood on fully equal terms. But the interval between the first order of eloquence and the second is greater than between the second class and the lowest of all. The noble Earl, as a reasoner, was rather clear than deep. His exterior was dignified, his air was haughty, his manner graceful, his voice commanding, his demeanour pompous, his diction flowing, his matter diffuse, his style devoid of epigram, his thoughts of fire; all his hearers listened, few were fascinated; he was lucid, but not luminous; his speech, as a whole, was often applauded, but no one phrase preserved, nor motto, countersign, or watchword fixed in men's memories as a sacred bequest from Earl Grey.

THE QUEEN AND PRINCE ALBERT again left town for the Isle of Wight, on Saturday. They are likely to remain at Osborne House for about a fortnight.

THE KING AND QUEEN OF THE BELGIANS took their departure from Dover on Thursday.

LORD AND LADY JOHN RUSSELL and family have left town for the season, for his lordship's seat, near Godalming.

PARLIAMENT, it is now generally thought, will not be prorogued until the second week in August; it will be impossible to get through the public business before that time.—*Standard*.

It is stated that Captain A'Court, member for Tamworth, will succeed Captain Boldero, as storekeeper of the Ordnance; and Mr Cripps, member for Cirencester, is mentioned as the probable successor of Mr Bonham.

CHARACTER NO OBJECT.—We suppose Sir R. Peel, in his own household, whenever he is hiring a new servant, always studiously inquires whether he has "a good character from his last place." We only wish, when he is engaging a servant for any public situation, he would exercise the same discretion. If a question to the above effect had only been put to a certain Solicitor-general, who has lately been taken into the service of John Bull, we are sure the gentleman would have been told to suit himself with a place elsewhere.—*Punch*.

CIVIL LIST PENSIONS.—The following pensions have been granted upon the Civil List between June last year and the 20th ult:—Mr Frazer Tytler, £200 a-year; Mrs Hood, now the widow of the late Thomas Hood, £100 a-year; the four daughters (Susan, Mary, Eleanor, and Elizabeth) of Lieutenant-Colonel Robertson Macdonald, and grand-daughter of Robertson the historian, £50 a-year each; Jane, Caroline, and Frances, sisters of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Stoddard, £75 a-year each; Madlle Augusta Emma d'Este, £500 a-year; and Clara Maria Susannah Lowe, daughter of the late Sir Hudson Lowe, £50 a-year; making in all £1,200 a-year.

Newspapers directed to the following parts require fees, which must be prepaid:—South America, United States, Switzerland, Portugal, Italy, Germany, twopenny each. Spain, one halfpenny each. Newspapers to France, and to all British possessions, free.

METROPOLITAN.

COMMON COUNCIL.—On Thursday the freedom of the city was presented to Sir Henry Pottinger at the Mansion house, with considerable formalities. The Chamberlain pronounced an oration highly laudatory of the right hon. baronet, who replied in terms of suitable acknowledgment. The freedom of the City was presented in a gold snuff box. The Council voted £500 to the sufferers by the fire at Quebec, not without some opposition, the hostile parties asking why the victims of the late fire at Wapping should not be benefited before the people of Canada? The £500 was however voted by a handsome majority.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.—The number of young gentlemen who have matriculated this year in the University of London, is, we believe, greater than in any former year, amounting to 103; viz. 86 in the first division, and 17 in the second. Of these, University College has furnished 27, or more than a fourth; King's college, 10, being not quite a tenth; Stonyhurst college, 8; Carlow college, 3; Homerton college, 6; Highbury college (and the Eastern Academy), 2; Coward college, 2; Stepney college, 4; Bristol (Baptist) college, 2; Cheshunt college, 2; Lancashire Independent college, 2; Manchester New college, 6; Carmarthen college, 2; Wesley college, 1; Mill Hill Grammar school, 1; Christ's Hospital, 1; other public institutions 8; private tuition, 19. The number of students from Protestant Dissenting colleges is a gratifying circumstance. Including those from Coward college who rank as University college students, they are nearly a fifth of the whole. The proportion who have enjoyed private tuition is also remarkable. In looking over the names, we find, among those furnished by Stonyhurst college, E. S. Fitzhardinge Berkeley and S. Fitzhardinge Berkeley—two young scions of the aristocracy trained up by the Jesuits. In consequence of the great increase in the number of candidates for matriculation, the chambers of the university of Somerset house not being sufficiently spacious to accommodate the whole of them, the Principal of King's college, on being applied to, placed one of the lecture rooms of that institution at the disposal of the Senate during the examination.

JAMAICA IMMIGRATION.—A public meeting of planters, merchants, and others interested in Jamaica, was convened on Friday at Willis's rooms, King street, St James's, for the purpose of expressing their opinion as to the necessity of extending the immigration of labourers into that colony. There was a very full attendance. The Earl of Harewood was called to the chair. Mr Edward Thompson, who proposed the fifth resolution, having just arrived from Jamaica, gave an account of the good effects of immigration in that country. The whole island of Jamaica was in want of more labour. As the honourable baronet had just observed, many of the labourers were themselves possessors of land to cultivate, which occupied nearly their whole time. Of the number of Coolies who had arrived, 160 had been put on his estate by Lord Elgin, in order that they might be visited by the immigration agent weekly, and their comforts be attended to. The wages of these people—who were a very quiet, orderly set—were extremely good. The negroes themselves regarded the Coolies with good-will, and exhibited more good sense than their pretended friends [cheers]. A vote of thanks was moved to Mr Thompson for his valuable statement, and passed. In answer to a question by Mr R. Gordon, Mr Edward Thompson said there were very few female immigrants. George Thompson, Esq., rose to address the meeting. The Chairman asked whether he was a holder of any property in Jamaica? Mr G. Thompson: I refuse to answer that question. The Chairman peremptorily requested him to sit down or leave the room [cheers]. Mr G. Thompson, amid much confusion, declared his determination not to be put down, maintaining that he had a right to be heard. The Chairman, with warmth: Unless you resume your seat, I shall send for the police [loud cheers]. Mr G. Thompson persisting in addressing the meeting, and great confusion ensuing, the meeting adjourned to another part of the house, and passed the other resolutions. It was agreed that a memorial, embodying the foregoing resolutions, should be submitted to the House of Assembly in Jamaica. While the meeting was passing the last two resolutions, a personal rencontre took place between the two Mr Thompsons on the stairs; Mr E. Thompson availing himself of a good-sized stick, while his opponent was unarmed and unaided, except by two friends, who found two opponents in advocates of immigration. The affray was brisk, but brief; for the peace-preserving powers interposed, and separated the belligerents.—*Morning Chronicle*.

THE CHURCH AND EDUCATION.—Within the last few months, a large school room, on the plan of the British and Foreign system, has been subscribed for, built, and opened in connexion with one of the Independent places of worship at Greenwich. This has had an effect on the church party, which nothing else could have. In a circular to the parishioners of Greenwich, embodying the resolutions passed at a public meeting of the friends of the church, a few days ago, occurs the following passage:—

"The truth must be told, that there has been a strong pressure made upon the clergy to take up this matter without delay—a pressure which, from the justice of the claim and the urgency of the demand, it was felt impossible to resist. We have been reminded of the promise deliberately made when Trinity church was in building, of schools in connexion with it, and of the fact of ground having been reserved for that purpose, but still, after the lapse of seven years, lying idle and overgrown with weeds—a fit emblem of the condition of neglected youth. Above all, we have had, daily before

our eyes, the evil and the reproach of a population growing up around us, without the blessing of Christian education."

It is singular that this reproach should be so acutely felt at the present moment, when the Dissenters have just completed their school. The church party have determined forthwith to build a boys' and girls' school for the district of Trinity church, and have already raised a goodly subscription for the purpose.

IMPORTANT METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENT.—The commissioners for the improvement of London have it in contemplation to open a most important avenue from the west end of the town to the city, with the view of relieving the crowd of carriages now so inconveniently congregated at times in Holborn and the Strand. This new street is to continue the line opened from Coventry street through Leicester square to Long-acre, from the corner of Bow street obliquely across Drury lane to Carey street, on the south side of Lincoln's-inn-fields; thence across Chancery lane through the Rolls property, midway between Holborn and Fleet street, to Farringdon street, and passing under an arch to the wide part of the Old Bailey. This valuable opening is again to be intersected by a wide street extending from the north side of St Clement's church, known as Pickett place, into the centre of Lincoln's-inn-fields, across which the street will go directly into Holborn, to join Red Lion street, and thence direct to the Foundling Hospital, thus opening a noble avenue, long wanted, from the north to the south side of London.

MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.—The total number of deaths registered in the metropolitan districts during the week ending on Saturday, July 12th, was 777, being the lowest return we ever remember to have seen, and one bearing most satisfactory testimony to the state of the public health, if compared with the summer and annual averages, in which the numbers stand respectively 904 and 963.

AN EXTRAORDINARY SCENE IN A DISSIDENTING CHAPEL.—On Wednesday, an elderly maiden lady, named Miss Elizabeth Talitha Tooth, residing in Grove road, Stamford hill, attended on a summons before Mr Broughton, at Worship street, charged with having wilfully and wantonly disturbed a congregation assembled for public worship in a Wesleyan chapel in High street, Stoke Newington. On Sunday morning week she had during the service remained perfectly quiet, and observed great decorum, but on the administration of the sacrament commencing, she advanced towards the communion-table, and without presenting a ticket expressing her fitness to receive it, placed herself in a kneeling position before any of the other communicants had taken their places. The clergyman then proceeded to administer the rite, but on coming to the defendant, quietly passed her by, on which she immediately started up, and in a loud tone of voice, which was heard by the whole congregation, exclaimed, "Mr Barrett, I am under no ecclesiastical censure, and have committed no sin; and I therefore call upon you before God to answer for your conduct in thus refusing me the sacrament." The solemn tone and manner in which this declaration was made produced great excitement and agitation amongst the congregation, many of the female members of which were in tears, and several were compelled to quit the chapel, the ceremony being at once suspended. The defendant continued for some time speaking in the same strain, and witness at length felt it his duty to expostulate with her upon the impropriety of her conduct, and requested her to withdraw; but the defendant positively refused to do so, and made use of contemptuous and taunting expressions in reference to the trades and professions of several of the members. He at length was obliged to threaten to call in a policeman to remove her, on which she proceeded to retire, but while passing down the aisle continued speaking in loud and violent language, and casting reflections on the congregation. On reaching the door, she resumed her clamorous behaviour, and her conduct was altogether of such an indecorous description as to call for further interference to effect her removal. On being called upon to answer the charge, the defendant, in a flow of almost beautiful language, entered into a detail of various grievances she had received at the hands of the complainants, but a great portion of which was irrelevant to the present proceedings; and went on to state, that her father had been an intimate friend of John Wesley; that she had herself been a member of that body for the last thirty years, and still continued so; that she had been subjected to a system of annoyance and persecution by certain members of the chapel, which had led to her being reduced to a state of comparative indigence; and that, on the morning in question, being greatly aggrieved at the sacrament being refused her, while persons who were not members of the congregation had been permitted to receive it, she certainly did, as she conceived she had a right to do, expostulate rather forcibly upon such unwarrantable treatment, on which she had been taken to the door by two of the trustees, with other persons, and not only thrust out, but the iron gates closed against her with such violence as to strike her in the back. Mr Broughton made some forcible remarks upon the impropriety of the course the defendant had thought proper to pursue, which he said was of so unjustifiable a nature as to imperatively demand repression; and, after explaining to her the stringent provisions of the law in relation to such cases, ordered her to put in bail to meet the charge at the sessions—herself in £100, and two sureties in £50 each, in default of which she must be committed. The defendant, who protested against this decision, was ultimately led into the clerk's office while the bail was procured.

RAILWAY SPECULATION AND ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—On Thursday evening a desperate attempt at suicide was made by Mr John Bishelton, a middle-aged gentleman, residing in Stanhope street, Regent's park. From the nature of the wound (from a pistol) hopes are entertained of his recovery. The rash act is supposed to have originated from failure in some foreign railway speculations.

PROVINCIAL.

REPRESENTATION OF SUNDERLAND.—Upwards of a year and a half ago, Colonel Thompson, who was then at Tynemouth, paid a visit, by invitation, to this borough, when he addressed a public meeting, numerous attended, at the theatre, and pledged himself to come forward as a candidate to represent the borough whenever a vacancy occurred. No other candidate on the liberal side being spoken of at that time, he received many promises of support from the whigs; and, indeed, a general understanding existed, that Colonel Thompson was to be the liberal candidate, and no other. A majority of the whig party, however, prompted no doubt by their Reform-club dictators in London, have refused to ally themselves to a candidate so democratic as Colonel Thompson. A meeting was held on Friday evening, and, after a long conference, the meeting separated without having come to any understanding as to their future course of operations. There was, in fact, "a split." Subsequently, each section met, and arranged an independent course of procedure. The whigs determined upon having a candidate of their own, and on Saturday morning the borough was placarded with an announcement that Mr John Bagshaw, of London, merchant and shipowner, a thorough (?) free-trader, and a member of the Reform Club, was prepared to offer himself. This gentleman is of the firm of Bagshaw and Co., Calcutta merchants, he being the English representative of the firm, an extensive railway proprietor, and a director of the Universal Life Assurance Society. Mr Bagshaw stood for Harwich at the last general election on the whig interest, when bribery was extensively resorted to on both sides. The whigs have, however, this time, been out-manœuvred. Colonel Thompson's address was issued immediately intelligence of Earl Grey's decease was known, and followed shortly after by the gallant colonel himself. He is the recognised candidate of the anti-corn-law party; the committee of the association having issued a handbill "requesting the free-trade and liberal electors of the borough to join the committee in securing his return." The tory party were to meet on Monday, but it is doubtful whether they will put forward any candidate unless the Reform Club nominee ventures to go to the poll. On that side, the names of several gentlemen have been mentioned—Lord Seaham, Mr Joseph John Wright, of Sunderland, and Mr Rowland Burdon, of Castle Eden. The following is the address of Colonel Thompson:—

"TO THE LIBERAL AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE BOROUGH OF SUNDERLAND."

"GENTLEMEN—The death of the venerable Earl Grey having occasioned a vacancy in the representation of your borough, I beg to offer myself a candidate for your suffrages. As a constituency, you have honourably distinguished yourselves by your adhesion to the movement for freedom of trade, and the principles of civil, religious, and political freedom. A very large majority of your body memorialised your representatives to support Mr Villiers' motion for a total and immediate repeal of the corn laws—an object of vital importance to the nation, and one by which the prosperity of your town would be greatly promoted. Being one of the earliest, and, I think it will be allowed, one of the most consistent and zealous advocates, for the repeal of those obnoxious laws, I am naturally anxious to see the speedy consummation of the great object to which I have devoted the best energies of my life. The invitation which I received, and accepted, from the Free Trade Association of your borough, to offer myself at the first vacancy—the strong and general assurance of support then made to me—and, above all, the enthusiastic reception with which I was honoured when introduced to you, at the very large public meeting held in the theatre—leave me no doubt that now, when I appear, in fulfilment of my pledge, you will faithfully perform your part. Having frequently laid my opinions, on general questions, before the public, and as I will, when amongst you, have an opportunity of doing so again, I need not now enter into a detail of them. Permit me to press upon you, as the fruits of my observation upon the history of the great contest for freedom of industry, that the enemy is now manifestly giving way. This, therefore, is the time to send your friends reinforcements. As an experienced and zealous ally, I tender my assistance, and rest the issue of the contest upon the question, "Shall industry be free?"

"I am, gentlemen, your very obedient servant,
T. PERKINET THOMPSON.

"Blackheath, July 18th, 1845."

CAMBRIDGE ELECTION.—In the postscript of our last number we gave the result of this election, but were unable to state exactly the state of the poll. The official declaration of the poll was made on Wednesday morning. The numbers were as follows:—

Kelly	746
Adair	729
Majority	17

Mr Kelly was, therefore, declared duly elected. It is remarkable that, up to two o'clock, Mr Kelly was a-head, his majorities gradually diminishing. At three, Mr Adair was 23 before his opponent, and his majority increased until a quarter to four, when it was 34. The last half-hour of the election, it is said, cost the tory supporters of the new Solicitor-general no less a sum than eight thousand pounds. All this will come out on a petition, which is sure to be presented against the return, although already have

overtures been made on the part of the friends of the temporarily successful candidate, that if left undisturbed, the other seat will be placed at the disposal of Mr Shafto Adair, without one shilling's expense, at the general election. The state of the poll at a quarter to four clearly proves that some underhand means were used to obtain a majority for the Solicitor-general. The following account of the disgraceful disorders which ensued during the day is taken from the *Times* :—

During the whole of Tuesday the "navies," of whose presence so much complaint was made during the proceedings at the nomination on Monday, again paraded the town, and the field in which the polling booths were erected; and such an exhibition it has not been our lot to witness at an election for many years past. Three gigantic ruffians, bearing the colours of Mr Kelly, led the procession; four followed, carrying a chair, which was supported on their shoulders by means of poles, and in which was seated one of their companions, who was smoking, and had in his lap a huge beer can. Every now and then he commanded his troop to halt, while he took a copious swig, amidst the cheers of his fellows, who, by signs and expressions, endeavoured to make the spectators understand that there was some magic connexion between the banners they bore and the beer they drank. The Solicitor-general may well say—"Save me from my friends." In this way they walked about Cambridge until they visited the hustings, where they ranged themselves under a flag bearing the inscription "Wellington and Peel." Mr Adair was escorted to the Hoop hotel by a numerous procession of his friends, and had passed the end of Downing street, in which the tory procession had halted, when some of his followers perceiving it, stopped, and began to hoot and groan. Their leaders vainly endeavoured to urge them onwards, and to prevent a collision. A few of them boldly rushed down the street, and commenced an attack on Mr Kelly's partisans, in which they were soon aided by others of their companions. Between 500 and 600 persons were immediately engaged in a general fight. The object of the whigs was to capture the flags of their opponents, who defended them with determined courage, but suffered the loss of one or two. The combat became fierce; fists were not sufficiently effective to gratify the vengeful disposition of the antagonists. Sticks and stones were brought into requisition; and the flag staves were broken into short cudgels, which, being rather thick, inflicted severe blows. Subsequently, the leaders of the respective parties induced them to disperse, and in the course of an hour or two tranquillity was restored. Some of the "navies," at a late hour on Tuesday night, in a pot-valiant state, made an incursion into Barnwell, where they met with their match. A dreadful row ensued, which the police at length stopped. Two men were so severely injured that they were at the point of death.

REPRESENTATION OF YARMOUTH.—We have heard it reported, that one of our present members does not intend again offering himself for this town, and that the other gentleman will be joined in the event of an election by Colonel Anson, our late representative. Be our informant correct or not, we would enjoin upon free-traders, anti-Maynooth, and anti-church-and-state men, to be up and doing, and to show by giving the first blow, their intentions. We beg of the independent voters of Yarmouth, professing the above-named principles, to meet speedily and seek out fit representatives of your opinions against the time of need. Independent electors of Yarmouth! Should the love of men, or the fear of men, make it impracticable that you should attempt the return of really liberal men, let not your votes be given to whig or tory, if our present members may be called the specimen of the first, and Sir James Graham or even Sir Harry Inglis of the latter party; but rather stand aloof and withhold your vote till an opportunity shall occur to express your sentiments. There can be no doubt, if the free traders could find up two gentlemen who not only meet their views, but those of their anti-church-and-state friends, thus combined, they might return such candidates, against all opposition. Again then we repeat, be up and doing.—*Norfolk News*.

THE FARMERS AND THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The Wiltshire farmers talk of placing Mr Baker, the Essex farmer and land-agent, in the representation of South Wiltshire, in consequence of Sidney Herbert, their member, having taunted them with "wearying parliament with their whining petitions for relief." The agriculturists of Devon have not given up the notion of a practical farmer to represent them. Mr Gubbings Newton, the great agricultural squire of Bridgestow, told us on fair day that he should support Mr Watson, of Dorsley, if brought forward, as he hoped he would be.—*Western Times*.

THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY has assembled at Shrewsbury, for its summer exhibition. Strangers began to arrive on Thursday week, the last day for receiving implements and machines; but, at first, the attendance was not altogether so numerous as usual. Of implements, which were open to the public on Tuesday, there were ninety-two exhibitors, some of them exhibiting as many as sixty or seventy articles each. Among the novelties exhibited may be noticed a plough constructed upon a very singular plan, and denominated an atmospheric plough. It is to be driven, not in the ordinary way by horses, but by the wind; and, for this purpose, a machine is constructed with sails something like the fanners of a windmill. It was generally understood to work in this way :—when the sails are moved round by the wind, they wind up a rope to which the plough is attached, and thus the plough is drawn through the soil. It seemed to excite a great deal more of amusement than of admiration among the spectators. There were the usual ploughing-matches, trials of implements, and so forth. The cattle-show opened on Tuesday. By Wednesday, when the council dinner took place, the influx of visitors into the town was much greater—about three hundred gentlemen sat down to the banquet—the Duke of Richmond presided—while Earl Spencer and a

number of leading agriculturists surrounded the board. The great public dinner took place on Thursday afternoon, in a temporary building erected for the purpose on the Quarry. The company was quite as numerous as on all similar occasions; and 1,100 gentlemen sat down to dinner. The Duke of Richmond took the chair, and Lord Portman the vice-chair.

BALDOCK BRITISH AND FOREIGN SCHOOL.—One of the most interesting meetings that has ever taken place in this town or neighbourhood on the subject of education, was held on Wednesday, on behalf of the British school. A public examination of the children, at which Mr R. Gill, minister of the Independent church, presided, took place in the school room, when the several classes displayed considerable, and in some respects extraordinary, proficiency in the various branches of education; which reflected great credit upon their master, Mr Beckett. Among the numerous and respectable party present, were Blyth Foster, Esq., William Langford, Esq., Messrs Innerrarity, Doggett, and others. Mr Langford addressed the children; and the Chairman dismissed them with a handsome plum cake each. Immediately after the examination the company repaired to the Independent chapel, where an excellent tea party had been provided by the friends and supporters of the Institution. About 150 partook of that refreshing meal; the whole proceeds of the sale of the tickets being given to the funds of the school. After tea Mr J. K. Holland, of St Ives, minister, gave a lecture on education—W. Langford, Esq., in the chair. The lecture was one of the finest specimens of intellectual and oratorical talent on the subject we ever had an opportunity of listening to. Cordial votes of thanks to the lecturer and chairman were unanimously passed; and after singing the Doxology the meeting separated.

A **BRITISH SCHOOL** has been opened, during the past week, at Moreton-in-Marsh, Gloucestershire.

THE **CONGREGATIONAL BOARD OF EDUCATION** held another of a series of meetings, for the county of Essex, at the Institute, Chelmsford, on Friday week—Mr Hindley, M.P., in the chair. Mr Ainslie, Mr T. W. Davids, and Mr John Copeland, addressed the meeting. The subscription papers were then gathered in, and Mr Ainslie said he considered that that night was merely the commencement of the business; it was only an act of justice to state that, at the time of the movement, Messrs Wells and Perry subscribed 500*l*. That was part of the 1,500*l*. that they expected from Chelmsford; the subscriptions that evening amounted to about 300*l*., making for this commencement 800*l*.

DINNER AT MESSRS BRIGHT'S FACTORY.—The large mill which has for some time been in course of erection in Rochdale, belonging to the firm of Messrs John Bright and Brothers, is now completed: the two engines, which are sixty horses' power each, worked for the first time on Wednesday, the 9th instant; and on the Saturday following an excellent dinner was given by the employers to all who had been engaged at the work, amounting, with their wives, to about two hundred persons. The repast commenced at six o'clock in the evening, and, in about an hour afterwards, Mr Jacob Bright, jun., was called to the chair, and introduced the intellectual part of the proceedings. The respected chairman began by congratulating the audience upon the successful completion of the work in which they had been so long engaged; then spoke of the reverses which had attended the trade of the country, and investigated the causes of that prosperity which had called the mill, in which they were then assembled, into existence. After showing the folly of the divisions which had existed between the employer and the employed—since their interests were one and the same—he concluded by exposing that fashionable philanthropy which seeks rather to support the people by charity than restore unto them the natural right of supporting themselves. In the course of the evening, Mr William Logan, town missionary, delivered a stirring address on the importance of moral reform; and several pieces were also sung, in a masterly style, by Mr John Butterworth, with a variety of vocal and instrumental music by other parties. One pleasant feature of the meeting was, an entire absence of intoxicating liquors, but a rich supply of pure water, and different kinds of fruit. The company separated, highly satisfied, about half-past ten.

FANATICISM IN SOUTH WALES.—Considerable attention and curiosity have been excited throughout the Principality by the advent of a person named Prince, the founder of a new sect of religionists. He has visited most of the principal towns in Glamorganshire and Carmarthenshire for the purpose of expounding his views with regard to the second coming of the Saviour, which he says will take place in a few weeks, and is accompanied by three rev. gentlemen, who likewise occasionally address the audience. Mr Prince was formerly a student at Lampeter College, in Cardiganshire, and was ordained a minister of the church of England; but the peculiarity of his style and the singularity of the doctrines which he advocated, soon attracted the notice of his diocesan, and he was suspended from the ministry. His companions were also ministers of the establishment, and were likewise suspended for the extravagance of their doctrines. Their names are the Revs. George Robinson, Thomas Lewis Price, William Cobbe, and Mr Starkie. The three first-named reverend gentlemen were, it will be remembered, married at St Mary's church, Swansea, last week, under very peculiar circumstances, to three sisters, who were reputed to be rich heiresses from Brighton, and who have now enrolled themselves amongst the number of Mr Prince's followers, accompanying him from

place to place, and invariably attending the meetings which he convenes at each town that he visits.—*The Welshman*.

PROTECTION OF LADIES IN RAILWAY TRAINS.—A correspondent of the *Times* relates the following circumstance :—"On Friday last the passengers in the train from Liverpool to London were suddenly alarmed by terrific screams, proceeding from a young lady standing on the steps of one of the carriages, from whence she was with difficulty prevented from throwing herself. Fortunately the train was at once stopped, and the young lady removed from the carriage, in which she was, alone and unprotected, with two men, in the garb of gentlemen. What was the nature of their conduct did not transpire. Suffice it to say, that the young lady risked her life to escape from them. In steam-boats and carriages ladies are safe, but in the noise of the railway a cry for assistance is unheard. Do, therefore, (for what cannot the *Times* do) induce railway directors to set apart carriages exclusively for ladies."

A LONG IMPRISONMENT TERMINATED.—EXTRAORDINARY CASE.—On Tuesday last, Mr Thomas Charlesworth was released from custody, having been a prisoner in York castle for the long term of twenty-nine years and a half! Mr Charlesworth is the owner of property at Holmfirth, and, in 1816, was involved in a law-suit with a party named Garside, respecting a watercourse. The matter was referred to arbitration, and Charlesworth was directed to lower the weir at his mill dam. This he refused to do, and the award having been made an order of court, he was committed for contempt. He remained in custody from that time until Tuesday last—an instance of extraordinary stubbornness of character—when he was discharged, having petitioned the Court of Chancery for his release. Mr Garside, at whose suit he was committed, is dead. He was also in custody on a detainer for contempt, arising out of litigation, relative to a mortgage of the machinery in his mill—from which he was likewise discharged. He could, at any time, have been released, had he thought fit to have obeyed the orders of court. Yet he preferred remaining in prison.

EXTRAORDINARY ROBBERY.—The Rev. Mr Potticary, of Blackheath, has been robbed in a singular manner. The rev. gentleman, who is on a visit at Brighton, had been into the country, and on his return, about eleven o'clock at night, was walking from Sewell's stables, in Church street, to the Grand Parade. Between Marlborough place and the Grand Parade, and northward of the entrance to the pavilion, is one of the "enclosures," a lawn surrounded by a gravel walk, a border of flowers, shrubs, and trees, and a fence of iron palisades. While walking on the footway outside these palisades the rev. gentleman was suddenly seized by two arms, which were passed through the palisades, and which drew him backwards, so as completely to pinion him; and, while in this position, he found his mackintosh raised, and a third hand passed into his pocket, whence his purse, containing three sovereigns and some silver, was taken. The whole operation was over in less time than we have been describing it; and the rev. gentleman gave an alarm to the sentinel at the Palace gate, who crossed the road, and assisted him in searching for the thieves. No trace, however, could be found of any one; and it is a remarkable fact that the rev. gentleman heard no voice during the whole affair. Some London thieves have the credit of planning and executing this extraordinary and impudent robbery.—*Times*.

ACCIDENT AND DETENTION OF TRAINS ON THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—An accident, which might have been attended with the most fatal consequences, occurred at Saltford on Friday evening. It appears that a timber train was proceeding from Bristol, and, when it had arrived nearly at the Saltford tunnel, the tire of a wheel of an empty waggon broke, thereby causing the train to swerve, and, eventually, to throw the end waggons across the down rails, which impeded the course of the engine, and caused a general upset. Immediately after this took place, the two o'clock down-train came along, and there being no time to signal the obstruction, ran into the empty carriages which were across the line. A fearful collision was the consequence, and it cannot but be remarked as a most fortunate chance that many lives were not lost; happily, however, beyond a dislocated shoulder, received by the engine driver, and sundry bruises and contusions by the passengers, no serious results followed. Great difficulty was experienced in clearing the line, the scene of the accident being a deep cutting. Had it been an embankment, the overturned engine and carriages might have been rolled over the side; but the line in this part being a cutting of great depth, their removal occupied a considerable time. The delay of the train, and false and alarming reports, caused great excitement amongst the public of Bath, and numbers of anxious relatives and friends of the passengers flocked to the station with the utmost eagerness, to know the extent of the accident. A correspondent says that the second-class carriages were close to the engine, and that it cannot be too strongly enforced on the company the necessity of putting a heavy luggage carriage immediately after the engine, which would generally save the passengers from injury.—*Bath Journal*.

ACCIDENT ON THE BRIGHTON RAILWAY.—Hill, an engineer, died on Wednesday, at Guy's Hospital, from injuries which he received on the preceding day on the Brighton railway, at Reigate. On the way to London, the man got out of the train for some purpose at Reigate, and before he returned the carriages were in motion. He ran after them—in attempting to leap on to one of them, he fell, and the train passed over him, cutting off his left foot, and crushing the leg.

IRELAND.

THE COUNTY OF CAVAN PROCLAIMED.—The *Dublin Gazette* contains a proclamation, extending the provisions of the Peace Preservation act to the county of Cavan, which is declared to be in a state of disturbance, and requiring an increased establishment of police. There is in the same *Gazette* another proclamation, directing that additional police shall be placed in three or four baronies of the county.

TERMINATION OF THE INQUEST AT BALLINHASSIG.—This protracted inquiry terminated at an advanced hour on Tuesday, having occupied eight days. The finding was to the following effect, and nearly in these words:—

"We find that Cornelius Ford came by his death in consequence of a gun-shot wound inflicted on him by a party of police, who attended the fair at Ballinhassig, on Monday, the 30th of June last, and that said shot was fired on the above-named day, under the order of sub-inspector Kelly, who commanded said party, and that in the circumstances he was placed, he was justified in giving such order, and that, therefore, the death of the said Cornelius Ford amounts to justifiable homicide."

Similar verdicts were returned for Maurice Corcoran, Charles McCarthy, Jeremiah Caughlan, John Desmond, Timothy Kericcaune, and Julia Callaghan. The *Cork Examiner* says—"that the silence that prevailed a moment before gave place to expressions of amazement, and suppressed ejaculations of wonder; but the cry of silence was issued, and instantly obeyed." It seems that fourteen of the jurors voted for the above verdict; and nine for that of "Wilful murder."

VERDICT AGAINST THE POLICE AT CAVAN.—The inquest on the body of Thomas Tierney, shot by the police at Lavey, county of Cavan, on the night of the 12th of July, terminated on Wednesday evening. The deceased, a young man, aged 20, was the only son and sole support of his widowed mother. The evidence went to show that no provocation whatever had been given for the firing; and the jury, composed of Protestants and Roman Catholics, unanimously delivered the following verdict, which is virtually one of murder:—

"That deceased, Thomas Tierney, came by his death on the night of Saturday, the 12th of July instant, in the townland of Lavey, in the parish of Lavey, and county of Cavan, in consequence of a gun-shot wound inflicted by William Farmer, constable in the constabulary, and it does not appear there was a provocation given."

We learn from letters received from Cavan that a person has been taken up for the murder of the late Mr Booth, and has been identified by Mrs William Bell, who was returning from church on the Sunday, and in sight when the horrid deed was perpetrated. The man, it appears, is from the county of Longford; and has already given the authorities much useful information.—*Erne Packet*.

ANOTHER FATAL CONFLICT.—On Thursday morning Mr O'Brien, of Ryninch, accompanied by some policemen, proceeded to the lands of Roran and Curraghmore, near Killaloe, to distract for rent. A rescue was apprehended, and we have heard, but cannot vouch for the perfect truth of the statement, that a stone was thrown at Mr O'Brien. At all events, resistance was exhibited to the execution of the decree. Mr O'Brien, who was provided with fire-arms, presented a double-barreled pistol at one of the countrymen present. The countryman instantly hit the weapon with a stick, which turned the muzzle in another direction, when the pistol, which was loaded with powder and ball, went off, the ball penetrating the viscera and escaping through the back of sub-constable John Riddler, and seriously wounding constable Moore in the thigh. The unfortunate policeman, Riddler, died of his wounds on Friday; Sergeant Moore is recovering. An inquest is to be held on the deceased this day by the county coroner. The police party that accompanied Mr O'Brien consisted of six men. It is said that the people followed and rescued the cattle that had been distracted, and struck at Mr O'Brien with sticks. If this be true, we deeply regret the fact. We learn that the pistol was not cocked when struck at.—*Tipperary Vindicator*.

SCOTLAND.

Several of the Glasgow papers record the progress of Mr Vincent in Scotland. We select the following short notices:—

GLASGOW.—MR VINCENT'S THIRD LECTURE IN THE CITY HALL.—Mr Vincent delivered his third lecture on Tuesday evening last. Notwithstanding the attractions of the fair, and the fineness of the night, the spacious hall was crowded; and, as the subject was connected with "the character and influence of woman," we were delighted to see so many of the fair sex present. Mr Robert Reid took the chair. Mr Vincent then proceeded, amidst great applause, to address the large assembly. His topics embraced the importance of education, and the hindrances to its universal diffusion; the foibles and vices of fashionable and vulgar society; the grossly demoralising habits that are almost universally popular; and the necessity of correcting them before society can be instinct with the true spirit of progress, or place a proper estimate upon its religious, moral, and intellectual regenerators. He brought vividly before the meeting the present condition of woman—her social and intellectual state—the social customs which tend to debase her, and to rob her of all knowledge of her great and important mission and the means of most effectually fulfilling it, he most severely condemned; and the overwhelming importance of raising her intellectual character, and of placing within her reach all the means of improvement, were powerfully enforced. The claims of the

temperance movement upon woman were also set forth, and its applicability to her interest clearly shown, and the address was concluded with an eloquent apostrophe to the spirit of reform, which was followed by loud and repeated cheers.

DRYMEN.—On Thursday week, Mr Henry Vincent addressed the inhabitants of this neighbourhood in the parish church, the use of which had been kindly granted by the minister. The meeting was crowded, and many of the respectable farmers were present. Mr M'Quat, farmer, occupied the chair, and briefly introduced Mr Vincent to the meeting. Mr V. was then received with loud applause, and addressed the meeting at length on the social, moral, and intellectual condition of the people, and strongly urged the importance of the temperance movement as one means of effecting their improvement. The proceedings terminated about ten o'clock.

KILLBARN.—Mr Vincent addressed a crowded meeting of the people of this district on Friday week. Much interest was felt in the proceedings. A portion of the people came to the meeting preceded by a band of music. It was cheering to witness how readily the meeting responded to the great moral principles that were brought before it. A vote of thanks was given to Mr Vincent with repeated bursts of applause.

STIRLING.—On Thursday night, a large and highly respectable meeting was held in St John Street Secession Church, to listen to an address from Mr Henry Vincent, on the tendencies of the age and adaptation of the temperance movement to the social, moral, and intellectual welfare of the people. Mr Vincent was received with much enthusiasm. The Rev. David Stewart, one of the pastors of the church, opened the meeting with prayer. Mr John Christie then took the chair, and in a short but appropriate speech introduced Mr Vincent. Mr V. addressed the meeting, at length, on the above interesting topics. It is impossible to give even an outline of his discourse; but, from the marked attention paid by the audience, interrupted only by the warmest applause, we feel confident that great good must be the result. A large number of ladies were present. The meeting was closed with prayer by the Rev. Mr Russell, Independent minister. Mr Vincent is expected to give a series of lectures in this place, on this and kindred subjects, at his earliest convenience.

VALE OF LEVEN.—On Friday night Mr Vincent addressed the inhabitants of this district in the Free Church. The meeting was the largest that has been held for many years on a similar subject. The chair was taken by one of the principal manufacturers, and the proceedings were conducted with much interest and enthusiasm.

Concerning these lectures the *Glasgow Examiner* says:—

"On Tuesday evening, Mr Vincent delivered the third of his weekly course of lectures in the City hall. The subject of lecture was 'On the character and influence of woman.' The lecturer described, in glowing colours, the fatal effects of neglected and misdirected female education. He made sad disclosures of the foibles and vices of gay and rustic life, and of the absurd and pernicious customs that pervade the entire of society. He urged the propriety of providing adequate means for female training, and for raising them intellectually, as well as morally and socially, to that eminence to which they were destined. We were delighted to find a subject so intrinsically important in the hands of so able an advocate, and enforced in the presence of so large and respectable an assemblage, a considerable proportion belonging to the softer sex of the middle classes. We have no doubt but the last lecture, which is to be delivered on Tuesday, will still be more numerously attended. The excitement occasioned on Tuesday last will, we trust, lead to decided steps for removing the evils, and securing the good, so graphically portrayed."

"From reports elsewhere inserted, it appears that Mr Vincent's lectures, in different parts of the country, are listened to by respectable and enthusiastic audiences. All denominations, established and Dissenting, seem to be vying with each other to accommodate the audiences in their places of worship. Ministers and magistrates are lending their influence to the movement, and the happiest results may be completely anticipated."

POLITICAL MARTYRS' MONUMENT.—This structure has now reached to the height of about forty feet from the ground, and is advancing rapidly to completion. It is to be ninety feet high altogether, so that it is not yet halfway up, but as it is in the form of an obelisk, the remaining portion will taper off considerably, and cost much less labour than the part already finished. The building is of a substantial character, and will probably defy the tooth of time for many an age. It is constructed of massive blocks of fine freestone, and has a large surface on all the four sides, near the basement, polished for the reception of inscriptions. It stands but a few paces to the east of the monument of David Hume, the historian, and so near to the precipitous rock which overhangs the North-back of the Canongate that it will form one of the most striking objects from the North British and Edinburgh and Glasgow railways, near the junction of these lines.—*Edinburgh Chronicle*.

FURTHER REDUCTION OF FACTORY LABOUR.—We understand that Messrs G. L. Walker and Co., of Fallowfield Mills, three years ago reduced their working hours to eleven and a half a-day. At the request of their power-loom workers, and with a view to their additional comfort, they have made a further reduction of a half hour a-day, Saturdays excepted, when they continue as formerly nine and a half hours.—*Glasgow Post*.

SINGULAR INSTANCE OF CANINE SAGACITY.—A singular instance of canine sagacity and affection was discovered the other night in an unfrequented part of the beautiful Den of Craig hall. A bitch of a

superior description, belonging to Mr Walker, Cassindilly, has several times had young dogs, which were always drowned. On these occasions she evinced great uneasiness and distress; and on the present resolved, if possible, to secure her young and rear them in safety. For some time past she had been observed to leave the farm and return at regular intervals for her food; and so anxious did she appear to keep her retreat secret, that she was often known to go out to a high place near the farm and wait until she saw her road clear, when she would run off in some new direction; for she was never known to take the same road twice. Once or twice she was noticed about Craig hall, and after search it was found that she was rearing her young family in a hole in one of the old quarries, at a distance of two or three miles from the place where she received her food! As a reward for her fidelity and attachment, her young have been taken under charge by Mr Brown, the keeper of the den, and food has been supplied to her, so that she continues to nurse the pups in the place where they were born. There have been many applications for the pups, which are dogs of a first-rate appearance.—*Fife Herald*.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT TULLOCH CASTLE, ROSS-SHIRE.—Early on Monday morning last almost the whole of the fine mansion-house of Tulloch castle, near Dingwall, with a large portion of its rich and valuable furniture, some family portraits and pictures, the library, and other effects, were destroyed by fire.—*Inverness Courier*.

Miscellaneous.

RAILWAY NOTABILITIES.—Six new schemes, "provisionally registered," have made their appearance during the past week. The London and South Essex proposes to run from the Blackwall line to Burnham, with branches to Grays, Tilbury, and South End, at a cost of £900,000. Mr Locke engineers it. It is forty-two miles up the country; has for one of its objects the shortening by two hours the voyage from London to Sheerness, Herne Bay, Margate, Ramsgate, Dover, and the continental ports. The Rugby and Huntingdon is projected to complete the chain of lines from east to west, and to cement the East Anglian counties with Birmingham and the north, by a length of fifty miles. The Staffordshire Potteries and Liverpool and Manchester Direct is intended to supply the Potteries, and connect them with Crewe, Manchester, and Liverpool. The London and Birmingham Extension, and Northampton, Daventry, Leamington, and Warwick line is to be thirty miles long and fifteen shorter than any existing lines between the same termini, linking the eastern and midland districts, and supplying a population of 63,000. Leamington, Norwich, Banbury, Buckingham, Winslow, Aylesbury, Wendover, Misen, Chesham, and Amersham are to be placed in contiguity to the London and Birmingham by a line called the Buckinghamshire and Warwickshire Central, and the mineral and agricultural wealth of Banffshire is to be developed by a line from Dufftown to Keith, Fochaber, and Port Gordon.—A new proposal for three railways upon the atmospheric principle has just been projected, direct from Windsor, through Staines and Brentford, to Knightsbridge, the Windsor terminus at a point near the Nelson public-house, between Windsor and Runnymede, about a mile from the town, and a short distance from Frogmore. It is intended that an electric telegraph shall extend the whole distance.—It appears that already railroads are executed or projected, stretching from and connecting Lisbon with Königsberg, the capital of Eastern Prussia, a distance of 2,138 miles. A company is, it is said, about to be formed to extend this communication from Königsberg to Moscow. This grand line would thus be joined to the railway which the Autocrat is at present constructing between the two capitals of his empire, a railroad which he intends continuing to Nishnei-Novogorod, a commercial town situated at the conflux of the Volga and the Oka, the rendezvous of the traders of Europe and central Asia. From Nishnei-Novogorod steamers descend the Volga to Kasan and Astrachan. Thus, should peace continue, there will be no difficulty in a short time in travelling from the mouth of the Tagus to the very centre of Asia.—While the Isle of Wight repudiates railways, Jersey receives them with open arms. A project is on the tapis for distributing over the island a complete system of railway communication, assurances of support having been given from the States.

TRIAL OF ROBERT PEEL.—Specially Reported by *Martin Bramble*.—Robert Peel, publican, Downing street, was brought before the High Court of Public Opinion, on the charge of purloining several measures, the property of John Russell and Co., publicans. John Russell examined.—Identified the measures. Swore they were in his possession before they unlawfully came into the hands of the prisoner. Knew the prisoner well. Had endeavoured to do witness every possible injury in his business. Thought prisoner a very bad character. Believed that if no stop was put to his evil practices that the public at large would eventually be great sufferers. Cross-examined: Admitted, after some hesitation, that he kept the measures for the purpose of deluding customers. Never had used them, however. Made the attempt once or twice, but people were too knowing to be taken in. Had no doubt but prisoner had stolen them for the same purpose. Admitted that the firm of Russell and Co. was insolvent. Believed that the bankruptcy had been hastened by the ill offices of the prisoner, who continually went about abusing his measures to everybody. Found it impossible to get a settlement from their creditors, who thought they had been fraudulently

dealt with. Thought it unlikely that they should ever be able to recommence business. Charles Melbourne, a sleeping partner in the house of Russell and Co., corroborated the former witness. All the measures were the property of R. and Co. before their bankruptcy. Was certain that the prisoner had unblushingly used the measures. With their lawful owners they had been "wisely kept for show." Could positively swear to the corn measure, though slightly altered by the addition of a sliding scale. Had bought the article himself shortly before they stopped business, as they intended to do a little in the corn trade. After the examination of several other witnesses, the jury, without retiring, unanimously found the prisoner guilty as libeled, but recommended him to the merciful consideration of the court, on the score of the utter worthlessness of the feloniously-obtained articles. The prisoner was then sentenced to stand in the Commons' pillory for several sessions, to be hooted at and called thief and traitor by all the hungry wretches who frequent that place. He was also admonished that, in future, instead of stealing old and useless measures, to go to the respectable firm of Cobden, Bright, and Co., where he might have good bran-new ones for nothing.—*Glasgow Examiner*.

PROSPERITY OF THE HANGMAN.—Jack Ketch has had a flourishing business this year, and, like owls that prayed for the safety of a devastating emperor, who enriched them with the ruined villages, he may pray for the continuance of that dominion which furnishes so much practice in neck-breaking. A correspondent of the *Morning Advertiser* observes, that there have probably been more executions this year than any other since the remission of the punishment of death. The following is a list of the executions in England and Wales since the commencement of the present year, which is but half finished:—Mary Gallop, Chester; Thomas Stew and George Evans, Kirkdale; Mary Sheming and William Howell, Ipswich; Downing, Powys, and John Biddulph, Stafford; Jennings, Reading; James Tapping, Thomas Hocker, and Joseph Connor, Old Bailey; John Tawell, Aylesbury; Thomas Thomas, Brecknock; James Crowley, Warwick; and Sarah Freeman, Taunton. All these individuals, except three, were operated upon by Calcraft, the craftsman of Newgate.—*Scotsman*.

THE GRUMBLER.—Our grumbler walks about a good deal, and comes home laden with grievances. You are perfectly astonished at the number of times he has been "within an ace of being run over" by the stupidity of omnibus men—never, of course, by his own. Besides, he can make your hair stand on end with narratives of the attempted impositions of cabmen. He never hailed a hackney-coach in his long life, the driver of which, by his own account, did not try to cheat him. The grumbler is a mighty discoverer of grievances. He invented the word nuisance. He is perpetually discovering nuisances, and perpetually wondering what the authorities are about. There are the smoke nuisance, the street-band nuisance, the iron hoop nuisance, the no-thoroughfare nuisance, the omnibus nuisance, the fruit-selling nuisance, the lucifer nuisance, the orange-peel nuisance—*cum multis aliis*. His having unluckily, on one occasion, tumbled over a bit of the latter slippery, yellow abomination was a perfect godsend to him. He spoke of nothing else for a month. He inveighed against the sinfulness of orange-sucking—thought government should prohibit the introduction of such raw material for nuisance, or that the Azores should be ignominiously scuttled in the Western Ocean. The grumbler rarely goes out that he does not come home to dinner with a perfectly new and original nuisance, which he develops in all its enormity over the soup—discusses in all its collateral bearings over the fish—points out plans for its abolition over the roast, and inveighs against its originators while he is despatching the pudding. The grumbler loves to grumble in print. He is perpetually teasing newspaper editors with his sufferings and his wrongs. He is frequently under the necessity of indignantly asking what the police are about? Nobody ever tells him. He likes twanging Latin names for signatures. Sometimes he is *Investigator*; anon he changes to *Denunciator*. Now he takes the character of *Clericus*, grumbling ecclesiastically; again we find him as *Vindex*—often as *Judex*. Proteus-like, he slips from the syllables of *Probitas* into the letters of *Civis*—from *Aruspex* to *Amicus*. Sometimes, however, he is content with fair English, and is generally allowed to be the original "Father of a Family." The ordinary grumblers are mere "Constant Readers" and "Subscribers." Nothing is too remote for the grumbler to be displeased with. From the state of the pump in the next street but one, he comments upon the oscillations of the planetary system; he has been heard indignant at the sun for the impropriety of having spots upon his face, and thinks the moon would be much more useful were she always to keep full. And so he goes on, leading, on the whole, a tranquil life, exercising himself by grumbling, as doctors tell us infants do by crying—never very seriously incommoded by anything, but always making himself appear a little incommoded with everything. Yet in the main he is good-natured and sleek; but his good-nature and sleekness are clothed with grumbings as with a garment. He receives, and grumbles at the smallness—pays, and grumbles at the largeness of the amount. Grumbling is his employment, as well as his amusement. His life is one eternal grumble; he is born and grumbles, lives and grumbles, dies, and then, and not till then, grumbles no more.—*New Monthly*.

THE CARLTON CLUB.—Notice has been given, at this "conservative" establishment, respecting a costly extension of the club-house; and a meeting

of the club is summoned to consider the measure. A noble duke and another trustee have meanwhile posted up at the club a notice of an amendment to the effect—"That no proceedings be taken involving such an outlay until after the next general election;" a signal of a split which has created no little consternation, accompanied as it is by a loud rumour that a new party, headed by Mr Banks and others, is organising upon the Protestant and "constitutional" basis, and to which above one hundred M.P.'s have already given in their adhesion.—*Liverpool Standard*.

THE LATE DIVISION ON UNIVERSITY TESTS.—A private correspondent of the *Witness* says:—"The only strong point made by the government lay in the unhappy declaration (you will forgive a voluntary for saying so), made by the leaders of the General Assembly of the Free Church, that they did not desire, and would not accept, the total abolition of tests. The ministerial speakers were not slow in seizing upon this, and did not fail to represent it as meaning simply that they wanted such a test as would admit themselves, and continue to keep other Dissenters excluded. But for this, it is doubtful whether the majority, small as it was, might not have been altogether extinguished."

ROYAL ARTILLERY FOR NEW ZEALAND.—Orders have been received at Woolwich, in consequence of the recent intelligence from New Zealand, that the whole of Captain Turner's company, 6th battalion, are to embark immediately for that quarter of the world, and the Castle Eden is daily expected from Deptford to convey them to their destination.

THE LATE THOMAS HOOD.—The subscription in aid of the widow and family of this admirable writer, who have been left in very necessitous circumstances, is admirably progressing. In London, upwards of £1,000 have already been raised. Manchester has started a local subscription, which it is hoped will reach to £500, and in Bath, Liverpool, Bristol, and Lincoln this good example is being followed. In every instance in which a local subscription has been set on foot, it has met with a ready and liberal support; the public seeming everywhere desirous to render homage to this distinguished writer's memory, by ministering to the necessities of his bereaved family.

NEWSPAPERS.—In the general prosperity characterising the present time, the metropolitan newspapers are largely sharing. Even the French journals are enlarging their sheets in faint emulation of their London contemporaries. The *Times* now occasionally favours us with a double supplement containing forty-eight columns over and above its usual dimensions. The *Herald* has, for some time, adopted the course of relieving itself by issuing a supplement, and the *Chronicle* is now doing the same. The present rage for railway advertising is unprecedented in our newspaper history, the *Times* almost daily presenting its readers with seventy-two columns of matter, and occasionally with ninety-six. The readers come off worst in having long prospectuses given them instead of news.

HOW TO PRINT A PICTURE FROM THE PRINT ITSELF.—The page or print is soaked in a solution, first of potass and then of tartaric acid. This produces a perfect diffusion of crystals of bi-tartrate of potass, through the texture of the unprinted part of the paper. As this salt resists oil, the ink-roller may now be passed over the surface, without transferring any of its contents, except to the printed parts.—*Mr Faraday, Medical Times*.

COMMERCIAL TREATY BETWEEN ENGLAND AND NAPLES.—This treaty, signed a few months since, was ratified by the King of Naples on the 26th ult., from which time the provisions contained in it will have come into operation.

THE BOARD OF ORDNANCE.—The following rule, which is among those issued by the Board for the governance of its officers, contrasts strangely with the conduct of Mr Bonham and Captain Boldero, as brought to light by the recent parliamentary inquiry:—"Rule 86. Ordnance department. No person belonging to this department is to receive any fee, consideration, or compensation from any one whatever, on pain of dismissal from the service."—*Globe*.

MR COLVILLE, of the Chancery bar, has been appointed to the office of Advocate-general at Calcutta, vacant by the death of the late Mr Lyall. Mr Colville is of about ten years' standing at the bar. The appointment is worth £3,500.

We can state positively that the resignation of their respective offices, tendered by Mr Bonham and Captain Boldero, of the ordnance department, have been accepted by the Premier. The resignations were tendered voluntarily, and were not demanded or even suggested.—*Observer*.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.—A parliamentary blue book has just been issued, containing an account of criminal offenders in England and Wales in the course of last year. It appears that, in 1844, the commitments numbered 26,542, which was a considerable diminution compared with the preceding year, when the commitments amounted to 29,591. In 1841 there were 27,760 commitments for trial; in 1842, 31,309; in 1843, 29,591; and in 1844, only 26,542. It would seem that for the last five years the numbers have increased, compared with the preceding five years. The commitments for the last five years numbered 142,389, and in the previous five years 112,864.

The *New Orleans Picayune* states that sugar plantations are being opened in various sections of Louisiana, with unprecedented rapidity. Many of the cotton planters have abandoned that cultivation for sugar. On the Red River also the planters are turning their attention to sugar. Large orders have gone up the river for sugar mills and fixtures, and a number have likewise been sent to Philadelphia,

EVERYBODY'S COLUMN.

A Dutchman bid an extraordinary price for an alarm clock, and gave as a reason—"Dat as he loft to rise early, he had now nothing to do but pull a spring and he could wake himself."

FASHION.—The voluntary slavery which leads us to think, act, and dress, according to the judgment of fools and the caprice of coxcombs.

Letters from Naples announce that the expected eruption of Mount Vesuvius has commenced, and that tourists are flocking in on all sides to witness it.

The punishment awarded to duellists in Delaware, United States, is exposure on the pillory, and thirty-nine lashes on the bare back.

ONE OF LORD BROUGHAM'S DOMESTIC CHAPLAINS.—Lord Brougham and Vaux has appointed the Rev. E. Moore, M.A., Rector of Whitechurch, Oxon, to be one of his domestic chaplains.

MORE CANDIDATES THAN ELECTORS.—No less than fifty-seven candidates have made application for the Auditorship of the Oxford and Worcester district, while the number of electors is but 38.

During the thunder storm on Friday week, a Swiss dealer in watches, named Richon, was struck by the lightning in the Finchley road, and was so injured that he died the next day. The only apparent injury was a blister on the right fore-arm, of the size of a halfpenny, as if from burning.

MODERN ANTIQUES.—Within the last five years, between 60,000 and 70,000 "ancient" pictures have paid import duty at the London Custom house. The "old masters" must have been hard-working fellows.

AN EXTRAORDINARY MUSKET.—A newly invented musket has recently been tried at Potsdam (Prussia) with perfect success. It will carry from 1,000 to 1,200 paces, and will fire seventeen times in a minute.

It appears, by the provincial papers of the past week, that there is a considerable quantity of counterfeit money (gold and silver) in circulation in many of the country towns. In Andover the tradesmen have been sadly taken in.

The bad writing of many of the nobility and gentry is proverbial. An illustration of this occurred at the Warwickshire quarter sessions, last week, when the *Coventry Herald* states, a prisoner, who, on commitment, had made a confession to Lord Liffard (which was taken down by his lordship), was *acquitted* in consequence of no person in court being able to decipher his lordship's writing.

DISSOLUTION OF THE STONE.—A dissertation was lately read at the Medico-Physical Academia of Florence by Dr Francesco Cervalleri, professor of Anatomy and Surgery at Naples, the object of which was to show that calculi in the human bladder could be solved by an electro-chemical process. The professor himself, we believe, claims the merit of the discovery.

A WORD IN SEASON.—Notwithstanding, indeed we should rather say in consequence of, the heat of the weather, ice in large quantities is to be met with in every street, at various pastry-cooks. It is to be wished that the Humane Society, or somebody, would have these places marked "dangerous" for the especial benefit of young ladies, who frequently hurt themselves by venturing too often on the ice.

A YOUTHFUL PREACHER.—Yesterday (Sunday) Master John Mills, of Altringham, preached two sermons at Hotham street chapel, in aid of the Sunday schools attached to the Methodist New Connexion, in that district. When we state that this young gentleman has attained little more than his thirteenth year, we think we have said quite enough to show that he has commenced the work of "pointing the way to heaven" at a very early age.—*Liverpool Albion*.

THE MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH is attracting universal attention in the United States. A plan is about commencing to connect by its means the Atlantic states with the Mississippi valley. It is said, that by "arrangements already made, the line will be completed from Albany to Harrisburgh and the Susquehanna, by December next, and to the Ohio at Pittsburgh and Wheeling in early spring. The whole line embraced within the proposed plan will exceed 3,000 miles in extent.

A REFINED LADY AND HER WANTS.—The following grandiloquent specimen of an advertisement appeared in a recent number of the *Times*:—"To the literati and others of condition.—A young lady of respectability and highly complimented literary promise, is, from the absence of a competent surviving connexion, in need of a patron of foregoing elite order, with liberality, to aid her *debut* in a composition flatteringly critiqued, and that, to be effectually beneficial, admits of no delay, while from her unshielded position, a gentlewoman of accordant predilection would be preferred. For further particulars, or an interview, apply by letter pre-paid, to Incognita, 188, Piccadilly."

A TRUE PATRIARCH.—The *Glasgow Saturday Post* alludes to an extraordinary character in the person of one Robert Arkless, aged 73, in the employ of J. Sadler, Esq., Whiteley-hill Point. He has been wedded to five wives, and has been the father, up to this time, of thirty-three children. He has been one of the church's best customers. Of his children 29 have died; and of his wives four. This gives thirty-three funerals. As all his wives were churched for each birth, he has paid for thirty-three churchings. As all his children, up to this time, have been christened, this gives thirty-three christenings. Having been five times married, he has paid for five weddings! This is a pretty account. A century ago he would have been taken to court and rewarded, as a praiseworthy subject. He is now working for a shilling a day, and his wife for eightpence, his master allowing him house and garden.

Literature.

The Hymn Book: Prepared from Dr Watts's Psalms and Hymns, and other Authors; with some Originals. Third Edition. Ward.

WE are no idolaters of Dr Watts. We do not believe him to have been inspired to write hymns. Some of his verses we can smile at, and at some of them we literally shudder. Yet our notions of literary justice are such that we cannot but vehemently condemn any attempt to alter him; and our experience of his worth makes us look with considerable distrust at any attempt to supplant him. We have used him, with few exceptions, for many years, and do not believe in the charges of deficiency that it is fashionable to bring against him. But then it is a point with us to search him thoroughly for appropriate hymns, and, if they cannot be found, for appropriate verses. Many of his best compositions are never sung, because ministers do not take the trouble to select, or to discover, them. A dozen or two about our "great original," and such like themes, are perpetually used; while a multitude, breathing the finest poetry and most spiritual sentiment, are entirely neglected. It appears to us as much a minister's duty to provide for the devotional part of public worship as for the sermon; and, if this were done, we really think that very much less discontent would be expressed with our "sweet singer." The sin of the minister is visited upon the poet.

However, it is very clear that, whatever be Watts's excellencies, they will not prevent the multiplication of hymn books. It would excite no surprise if soon every congregation had its own,—at least, every congregation numerous enough to secure a sufficient sale to pay the expense of publication. That this is an evil cannot be questioned. Indeed, two hymn books in one congregation must be an evil, especially if they be large books. How to prevent it is a difficult matter. There are as many opinions as to what is the book that should prevail, as there are respecting the sect that should exclusively exist. To publish a new book, and call it "The Hymn Book," is like nothing more than the establishing a new sect, with a view to the destruction of all sects. It increases the evil it is sought to remove.

Dr Reed's title is exceedingly ill-chosen. There are but two things that would warrant it. If his book represented a competent authority—an authority that had a right to impose its general employment; or it had attained a general use in point of fact, the title would be proper. But as the case stands, it is presumptuous and erroneous. It indicates nothing but the author's wish that it should be generally used, and his opinion that it ought to be. And where is the book of hymns that might not, for these reasons, be called "The Hymn Book?" We do trust that Dr Reed will be persuaded to remove this blemish.

Allowing a new hymn book to have been required, Dr Reed has done well. He has met the need with great propriety, skill, and taste. Taking Watts for his basis, he has collected many admirable compositions of different authors, and added some originals that are not to be despised. Occasionally we miss one that should, in our judgment, have been inserted, and meet with one that should have been left out; and we decidedly protest against the alterations that some have undergone, believing that no man has a right to "improve" the productions of another man; but with such exceptions, Dr Reed has done well. He has secured great variety, and his system of indices is admirable. It is one of the very best specimens of the "New Wine;" but let it be accounted prejudice, or bad taste, or whatever else, we still say, "The old is better."

Lectures on the Pilgrim's Progress, and on the Life and Times of John Bunyan. By the Rev. GEORGE B. CHEEVER, D.D. A. Fullarton and Co. 1845.

BUNYAN has acquired his due fame of being one of the greatest minds that ever God made. He has conquered the disadvantages of his calling and position, the disgrace of his treatment, and the ill odour of his theology. Even the *Edinburgh Review*, and the writer in it, has pronounced him one of the only two "creative minds" among the "many clever men in England during the latter half of the 17th century." This is great praise—but praise that we are well assured posterity will confirm.

Many books have been published on the "Pilgrim's Progress." It has often, with bad taste, been the textbook of sermons, instead of the Bible. But we are aware of nothing that can be compared with Dr Cheever's lectures. In America they have been well received; and now they are re-published, they will be well received in Britain. Dr Cheever possesses a true insight into Bunyan's character, an enlightened appreciation of his genius, and a warm sympathy with his spirit. It is impossible to read his lectures without receiving a deeper impression of Bunyan's merit, and a better understanding of his great work. This is saying as much as any man may desire to be said.

The lectures are fifteen in number; five on Bunyan's life and times, and ten on the "Pilgrim's Progress."

Confessions of a Convert from Baptism in Water to Baptism with Water. pp. 130. Snow. 1845.

WE do not meddle with polemical theology; and, if we did, we should not meddle with the baptismal controversy. There is, in our view, no error upon the subject among Protestant Dissenters equal to that of making so

much as has been made of it. Of the writer of the "Confessions" we know nothing; and of his book know just enough to say that he appears to be a clever and shrewd writer. The book consists of four parts:—1. Doubts and Difficulties. 2. Reminiscences and Reflections. 3. Reasonings and Replies. 4. Proselytism and Persecution.

1. *A Manual of Phonography.* By ISAAC PITMAN.
2. *The Phonographic Class Book.* By ISAAC PITMAN.
3. *A Penny Sheet of the First Style of Phonography.*
4. *The Phonographic Correspondent.* Conducted by I. PITMAN.
5. *A Plea for Phonotypy and Phonography.*
6. *The Phonographic and Phonotypic Alphabets.*
7. *The Phonotypic Journal.*

A THOUSAND years hence it may be a matter of surprise that men should ever have consented to spell words otherwise than as they sound. Till then it is fearful to contemplate the number of martyrs that will be required, and the expenditure of pains and money that must be made. That there is more than sound in the system of phonography few can doubt. To those who wish to understand or to use it, we commend the various above-mentioned publications. Why do not phonographers practise their own principles? Is phonography any exception to the rule that this is one of the best ways of commending what is good?

The Union of all True Christians Possible, Desirable, and Necessary. By a CLERGYMAN of the Established Church. Hamilton and Co. pp. 44.

WE cordially admire the tone and temper of this pamphlet, and would gladly do all we could to meet it. The pious author wishes a combination of all true Protestants against Roman and Anglo-Catholics. We concur with him entirely as he states the desirableness of greater union. But when, as the terms of that union, he seems to desire something of the "solemn league and covenant" sort, and asks that, allowing church and state to be an open question (?), Dissenters shall abandon their practical opposition to it, and for love's sake submit to its inflictions lest the opposition seem to arise from mercenary motives, when he says, "Let regard for our common faith influence you, at least, to suspend your hostilities for the present, till these threatening clouds have passed away;" when he urges the importance of a national education, in which, the Church Catechism abandoned, all parties might unite; and when, in conclusion, he calls upon all Protestants to "consent to make trial of a grand Christian confederation, based, not on oppressive acts of uniformity, but on unity of faith, purpose, and hope;" we cannot but say, with all kindness—"Vain words! You ask no less than that we sacrifice a position which kindness to you, no less than faithfulness to ourselves, compels us to hold—and never more strongly compels than at the present moment." We are the more grieved in saying this, because we believe that the author of this pamphlet is no bigot, but, so far as its evidence warrants us to conclude, a liberal and sincere Christian. To him we say, "We cannot, dear friend, unite with you in public movements, on the basis of your state church, under any modification whatever. 'We have put off our coat, how shall we put it on?' 'We have washed our feet, how shall we defile them?'"

The Complete Works of the Rev. A. Fuller. Dyer, Paternoster row. Parts II. and III. 1845.

WE need not repeat our estimation of these works—above all price. We may merely say that these two numbers contain the second part—the conclusion of the comparative view—the controversy bearing on it—and "the gospel worthy of all acceptance;" and the third part the controversy on the previous subject, and the papers on Sandemonianism. There are many districts in which the last view is far from extinct. For them the discussion of the subject will have deep interest.

Payne's Universum; or, Pictorial World. Nos XIV., XV., XVI. Brain and Payne, Paternoster row.

THIS extraordinarily cheap publication goes on prosperously. The plates, though not, in general, so good as in some previous numbers, are interesting and amusing. "Catherine" is enchanting.

Christian Philosophy; or, Materials for Thought. By the author of "Sketches and Skeletons of Sermons." London: Houlston and Stoneman. 1845. pp. 252.

THIS volume is a sort of common-place book of images, flowers, and prettinesses, brought together, it would seem, to make preachers popular, and to debase the taste of hearers. Two or three selections will exhibit its design:—

"Truth is to fact what the impress is to the seal—the exact transcript."

"The Bible is 'the Eden of moral loveliness, and the paradise of celestial delights.'"

"Then, as the angels execute the awful sentence, and cast them down to regions black and terrible, how one united scream of terror, louder than ten thousand thunders, terminates this overwhelming, dark reality."

"Eternity is down, down, down, lower and lower, blacker and blacker," &c., &c.

We heartily commend this volume to young preachers as a first-rate specimen of—"what to avoid!"

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

1. *The Hall of Vision.* By W. LEASK.
2. *The Family Doctor.* Part 1.
3. *The National Temperance Magazine.* Nos 1, 5, 6, 7.
4. *The Book of Mormon weighed in the balances of Scripture, &c.*
5. *The Barton Centenary.*
6. *The Commonwealth.* No. 2.
7. *Evidences of more Roman Catholic Injustice.* By R. CROCCI.
8. *The Catholic Claims: a letter to the Bishop of Cashel.* By B. W. NOEL, M.A.
9. *Cheever's Lectures on the Pilgrim's Progress.*
10. *Pitman's Phonographic publications.*
11. *The History of the Baptist Irish Society.*
12. *Brief Remarks on the Forgiveness of Sins.*
13. *Hogg's Weekly Instructor.* Parts 3 and 4.
14. *The Free Church Magazine.*
15. *Confessions of a Convert, &c.*
16. *Short Account of the Orphan Working School.*
17. *The Faith and Order of the Primitive Churches.*

18. *The Hymn Book.* Edited by Dr REED. In three sizes.

19. *Dr Urwick on Religion and the State.*

20. *A Practical Manual of Photography.*

21. *Ocean Work; or Evenings on Sea and Land.* By J. H. WRIGHT.

Religious Intelligence.

PAVEMENT CHAPEL, NEW NORTH-ROAD.—On Tuesday evening, the 8th of July, Mr James Spong was publicly recognised as the pastor of the Independent church assembling in the above place of worship. Messrs C. Dukes, A.M., W. H. Cooper of Dublin, J. Yockney, H. Townley, T. Lewis, and H. Allon, took part in the services.

KNOTTINGLEY, YORKSHIRE.—On Wednesday, July 9th, Mr J. Denniston, who has for several years successfully laboured as a town missionary in Wakefield, and has occasionally supplied the pulpits of the neighbouring ministers with great acceptance, was solemnly ordained to the pastoral charge of the Congregational church at the above place.

MISSIONARY ORDINATION.—Mr Joseph Vansomer Taylor, B.A., of the University and Theological Academy, Glasgow, appointed by the directors of the London Missionary Society to India, was solemnly set apart to the work on Tuesday last, at Jamaica-row chapel, Bermondsey. After reading and prayer by Mr John Adey, of Horsleydown, an introductory discourse, beautifully descriptive of the missionary field of India, was delivered by Mr R. C. Mather, from Benares; the usual questions were proposed by Mr George Rose, the minister of the chapel; the ordination prayer, full of solemn fervour and unction, was presented by the senior secretary of the Society (Mr John Arundel); and an affectionate and appropriate charge was delivered by Mr Richard Cecil, of Ongar. The hymns were read by Messrs West, Rogers, Kingsford (Baptist), Mirams, and Richard; and the service was concluded with prayer by Mr John Bodington, of the Neckinger-road.

WORURN, BEDS.—On Wednesday, July 9th, Mr J. Andrews, late of Hackney college, London, was ordained to the pastoral office over the Independent church in this town. Service was commenced by singing; after which Mr G. B. Phillips, of Harrold, read suitable portions of Scripture, and implored the Divine blessing. Dr Allott, of London, delivered the introductory discourse, which was a lucid and beautiful statement of the nature of a Christian church. The usual questions were put, by Mr J. Jukes of Bedford, to the church and its newly-elected pastor. A solemn, faithful, and most affectionate charge was then delivered to the newly-ordained pastor by Dr Collison, theological tutor of Hackney College. After the service, the ministers sat down to a cold collation in the school-room at Mr Wright's. In the evening the chapel was again filled to overflowing. Dr Allott again preached in the evening.

BAPTIST CHAPEL, BITTERNE, NEAR SOUTHAMPTON.—On Tuesday, July 15th, two interesting services were held at the above place: one in the afternoon for the formation of the church, and the other in the evening for the public ordination of Mr J. C. Green, late of Stepney college, as pastor. The service in the afternoon was commenced by Mr J. H. Adams, Wesleyan minister, of Southampton, and Mr Thomas Adkins stated the "nature of a gospel church." After which, Mr Thomas Morris, of Southampton, read the names of the friends desirous of uniting together in Christian communion, and gave the right-hand of fellowship in the name of each other. The ordinance was then administered to the newly-formed church. Mr J. Neave, of Portsea, proposed the usual questions, when Mr J. Rimer gave an interesting account of the rise of the church, and of the steps which led to the settlement of the minister. The engagements were then concluded by Mr J. B. Burt, of Beaulieu, and the friends adjourned to the school-rooms, where tea was provided. In the evening, at 6 o'clock, the services were resumed. After an appropriate hymn was sung, Mr H. Williams, of Portsea, offered up the ordination prayer. Dr W. H. Murch then gave the charge to the pastor, and Mr Morris addressed the church, enforcing on them the duties arising from the new relationship into which they had entered. Mr J. Crabb, of Southampton, closed with prayer. Messrs Lumbe, Oughton, Harrison, Hartly, Bell, &c., also took part in the services.

LATCHINGDON, ESSEX.—The fourth anniversary of this truly independent home missionary station was held on Tuesday, the 15th inst. Mr J. Pilkington, of Rayleigh (Baptist), preached a very appropriate sermon from Isaiah xxvii. 13. A commodious tent was erected in a garden, in which a number of respectable friends, from distant congregations, mingled with the pious poor of the place, and took tea. Mr W. Higgins stated that, in addition to his stated labours at Latchingdon, he has a tract of country completely destitute, thirteen miles long, under spiritual cultivation. In three villages—Steeple, Stow, and Runsell—he preaches in the open air. Great numbers attend, and, with the deepest interest, listen to the gospel of Christ. Several ministers delivered addresses to the company. This interesting field of labour did at first belong to the Essex Union, but has been supported the last two years by the voluntary subscriptions of friends in the county. The place and minister was left to shift for itself. The cheerful, hearty response of Christians who love independency, to the appeal, is an omen of

better days. It shows that the progress of nonconforming principles can go on without committees made up principally of ministers. Every subscriber is the executive for this moral waste, in this part of the county of Essex.—*Correspondent.*

DESBOROUGH, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—On Wednesday, July 2nd, the chapel recently fitted up by the Northamptonshire Baptist Home Missionary Society was opened for divine worship. Mr Robinson, of Kettering, preached in the morning; Mr Brown, of Northampton, in the evening. In the afternoon, addresses were delivered by Messrs Jenkinson, Jessop, Marriott, and Cove. The collections at the doors, and donations from friends, amounted to 50l.

TIVERTON.—Mr S. B. Sutton, B.A., of the Baptist college, Bristol, and the University of London, has received and accepted a most cordial and unanimous invitation to the pastorate of the Baptist church, Tiverton, Devon, and purposes entering upon his stated duties on the second Lord's day in August.

BRIDPORT, DORSET.—On Sunday, July 20th, Mr T. Wallace, Congregational minister, Bridport, delivered a discourse to a crowded audience at the new Wesleyan chapel, South Street, in that town, which spacious and elegant building had been most handsomely lent him, a second time, by the ministers, until his own chapel is opened for the observance of divine worship. The conduct of all denominations in the borough of Bridport towards Mr Wallace, has been peculiarly kind and generous; and the aid proffered him towards his place of worship, has been most cordially tendered, and almost universally expressed. It is most gratifying, at a period when so much sectarian narrowness and jealousy is exhibited, to record these expressions of Christian kindness and love.

BIRTHS.

July 6, in the evening, the wife of Mr RICHARD CROSSLEY, of Holborn bars, of a daughter.
July 8, at Southwood villa, Ramsgate, the wife of Mr MORTLOCK DANIELL, Baptist minister, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

July 13, in the school room of St Paul's Independent chapel, Wigan, by the minister, Mr W. ROSE, Mr R. ASHURST to Miss ANN LIVERMORE.

July 13, at the Abbey chapel, Romsey, by the pastor Mr John Reynolds, Mr ALFRED WITHERS FEGLER, of Blandford, to Miss LUCY JACKSON, of the former place.

July 15, at Witham, Essex, by the minister, Mr S. S. England, Mr JAMES WRIGHT, of York road, Lambeth, to MARY, third daughter of Thomas BUTLER, Esq., of Witham.

July 15, at Vicar lane chapel, Coventry, by the pastor, Mr J. Sibree, Mr ANDREW CRIGHTON BELL to Miss ELIZABETH RUSSELL, both of that city.

July 16, at the Independent chapel, Kingston, Surrey, by Mr J. Edwards, Mr WILLIS, of Winchcomb, Gloucestershire, to CATHERINE, second daughter of James RUFF, Esq., Hamptonwick, Middlesex.

July 17, at the Baptist chapel, Blakeney, Gloucestershire, Mr JAMES BARRINGTON, of Soudeley, in the Forest of Dean, to ANN, daughter of Mr Thomas EVERETTS, of Braines Green, Blakeney.

July 18, by Mr George Rose, at Jamaica Row chapel, Bermondsey, Mr JOHN BODINGTON, of the Neckinger road, minister, to Mrs CATHERINE HAYWARD, of Bermondsey.

DEATH.

July 13, at Stoke, near Coventry, aged 58, Mr RICHARD BRACKSTONE, formerly minister of Vicar Lane chapel, in that city.

By a bill now before the House of Commons the fees hitherto exacted from accused parties upon their pleading to the indictment against them, are to be discontinued.

DEATH OF VISCOUNT CANTERBURY.—This nobleman was suddenly taken off in a fit of apoplexy. The attack deprived him of all power of speech and consciousness up to the moment of his death. As Charles Manners Sutton he was speaker of the House of Commons from 1817 to 1834. In 1845 he was elevated to the peerage. His lordship enjoyed a pension of £4,000 a-year, which is continued to his successor.

Trade and Commerce.

LONDON GAZETTE.

Friday, July 18.

The following buildings are certified as places duly registered for solemnising marriages, pursuant to an act of 6 and 7 Will. IV., cap. 85:—
Sion chapel, Myddfai, Carmarthenshire.
Union chapel, Folkestone, Kent.
Babbington chapel, Babbington, Nottinghamshire.
Wesleyan Methodist Association, Stratton, Cornwall.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

WATERS, THOMAS, Pillgwenlly, Monmouthshire, hay dealer.

BANKRUPTS.

BROMWICH, HENRY, Leamington Priors, Warwickshire, grocer, July 29, Aug. 30: solicitor, Mr B. Cheshire, jun., Birmingham.

COLLYER, JAMES WENDER, Newgate street, City, victualer, July 25, Aug. 29: solicitor, Mr Basch, Staples inn.

EVANS, JOHN, Liverpool, ironmonger, Aug. 1, 22: solicitors, Mr R. C. Brown, Liverpool, and Mr Wilkins, Furnival's inn, London.

GREEN, ROBERT, Bristol, watchmaker, Aug. 4, 29: solicitors, Mr Henry Britton, Bristol, and Mr William Davidson, Broad street, Cheapside.

HANSON, PETER, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, merchant, July 24, Aug. 26: solicitors, Mr William Lockey Harle, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and Messrs Chisholme and Co., 64, Lincoln's Inn fields, London.

PARRY, DAVID, Ruthin, Denbighshire, currier, Aug. 1, 22: solicitors, Mr David Evans, Liverpool, and Messrs Edwards and Peake, New Palace yard, London.

SMITH, EDMUND, SMITH, ROBERT, and SWANN, JOSEPH, Woodhead, Cheshire, provision dealers, July 29, August 19: solicitors, Mr John Brooks, Ashton-under-Lyne, and Messrs Bower and Son, 46, Chancery lane, London.

SPENCER, JOSEPH, jun., Liverpool, builder, Aug. 1, 22: solicitors, Mr Bradley, Liverpool, and Mr Walker, Furnival's inn, London.

SUGDEN, JOHN, and SUGDEN, WILLIAM, Leeds, machine makers, July 28, August 18: solicitors, Messrs Dunning and Stawman, Leeds, and Messrs Mitton and Neale, Southampton buildings, London.

WADLEY, THOMAS, Liverpool, broker, Aug. 1, 22: solicitors Mr Dodge, Liverpool, and Messrs Bridger and Blake, London wall, London.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

DRUMMOND, JAMES, Cairstone, Perthshire, farmer, July 21, Aug. 12.

DIVIDENDS.

G. Rotherie, Wakefield, currier; first and final div. of 1s. 1d., any day—J. Brown, Sheffield, merchant; div. of 6s. 1d. to those who have not received a former div., also a further div. of 10d. to those who have received the former div., any day—S. John, Penzance, money scrivener; div. of 4d. and 1-16th of a penny, any day—T. Killford, Southampton, cabinet maker; first div. of 11d., any Wednesday—W. J. B. Staunton, Bishopsgate street Without, wine merchant; first div. of 12s. 9d., any Wednesday—W. Robinson, sen., and R. W. Robinson, jun., Bedford, grocers; first div. of 3s. 11d., any Wednesday—R. Evershed, Pulborough, Essex, timber merchant; second div. of 3s. 1d., any Wednesday—J. Smith, Southampton, coal merchant; first div. of 5s. 3d., any Wednesday—T. Reveley, jun., Newcastle-upon-Tyne, plumber; first div. of 2s., any Saturday—J. Brown, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, cooper; second and final div. of 2s. 7d., any Saturday—R. Currie, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, bookseller; first and second divs of 3s. 8d., any Saturday—W. Hardisty, Wakefield, whitesmith; first div. of 5s., any Monday—S. Marshall, Kingston-upon-Hull, builder; first div. of 6s. 8d., any Monday—R. D. Askam, late of Nottingham, Yorkshire, lime burner; final div. of 4s., any Monday.

Tuesday, July 22.

The following building is certified as a place duly registered for solemnising marriages, pursuant to an act of 6 and 7 William IV., cap. 85:—
Baptist chapel, Haworth, Yorkshire.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

MARTIN, GEORGE, late of Gloucester, pin manufacturer.

BANKRUPTS.

BAINES, JAMES, Manchester, grocer, August 1, 22: solicitors, Messrs Johnson and Co., Temple, London; and Messrs Hitchcock and Co., Manchester.

BATCHLOR, JOHN, Bath, butcher, August 7, September 12: solicitor, Mr John Shattock, Bath.

BARKER, ANN, Lowndes terrace, Knightsbridge, and 26, Wilton place, Knightsbridge, wine merchant, July 31, and September 1: solicitor, Mr George Hensman, 8, Basing lane.

BROWN, GEORGE, Barbican, City, clothier, August 4, and September 2: solicitor, Mr Turner, 9, Mount place, Whitechapel.

DOUBERY, THOMAS, New Farringdon street, City, boot factor, August 5, and September 1: solicitor, Mr George Hensman, Basing lane.

DRIVER, JAMES, Slawston, Leicestershire, victualer, August 1, September 5: solicitors, Mr D. A. D. Rawlins, Market Harborough; and Mr T. S. James, Birmingham.

FRENCH, ANN BREV, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, hotel keeper, July 29, August 29: solicitors, Mr William Lockey Harle, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; and Messrs Chisholme and Co., 64, Lincoln's Inn fields, London.

KEDWARD, SAMUEL RICHARD, 9, Clipstone street, Fitzroy-square, licensed victualer, July 29, and August 29: solicitor, Mr Fytche, John street, Bedford row.

MACK, JOHN, Liverpool, pawnbroker, August 6, 22: solicitors, Messrs Hetherington and Woodburn, Liverpool; and Mr G. Jabet, Birmingham; and Messrs Humphreys and Co., Chancery lane, London.

MILLER, ALEXANDER, 26, Walbrook, City, merchant, August 5, and September 1: solicitor, Mr Robson, Clifford's inn.

SOLOMON, SOLOMON, Strand, tailor, July 29, and September 1: solicitor, Mr Charles Lewis, Grosvenor street, Bond street.

WILD, JOHN, and WILD, ANN, Bristol, glassiers, August 8, September 12: solicitor, Mr J. P. Hinton, Bristol.

WOOD, HENRY, 21, Abchurch lane, City, and of Farnham-place, Old Gravel lane, Southwark, general agent, July 31, and September 2: solicitors, Messrs C. T. and A. Jenkinson, 76, Cannon street, City.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

COLQUHOUN, THOMAS, Edinburgh, printer, July 28, August 18.
DALL, JOHN, late of Alloa, shipowner, July 29, August 21.
NISBET, JAMES, Edinburgh, fletcher, July 30, August 20.

DIVIDENDS.

C. Daly, Red Lion square, bookseller, final div. of 7d., any Wednesday—J. Pim, Clapham common and Stoke Newington, draper, first div. of 1d., any Wednesday—J. Graham, jun., of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, wine merchant, first and final div. of 1s. 1d., any Saturday—W. Granger, of Rely mill, near Durham, paper manufacturer, first and final div. of 1s. 3d., any Saturday—T. Longston and A. McKnight, of Whitfield, Derbyshire, stone masons, div. of 20s. any Wednesday—N. P. Wood, Burslem, Staffordshire, banker, final div. of 16s. 11d. any Wednesday—P. Murray, Manchester, draper, div. of 3s. 3d. any Wednesday—H. Thorpe, Kensington, linen draper, first div. of 2s. 4d., July 26 and three following Saturdays—W. Hoad, Wickham, Hampshire, grocer, second div. of 1d. July 26 and three following Saturdays—C. Dotesio, Slough, hotel keeper, div. of 1s. any Wednesday—N. T. Smith, Lime street, City, shipowner, div. of 1s. 8d. any Wednesday—B. Barham, Emsworth, Hampshire, linen draper, div. of 3d. any Wednesday—B. Bright, 40, Wigmore street, licensed victualer, div. of 2d. any Wednesday—J. F. Wood, Oxford, surgeon, div. of 8d. any Wednesday—E. Botham, Speenhamland, Berkshire, innholder, div. of 9d., any Wednesday—R. Tucker, Dean street, Westminster, farrier, div. of 8d., any Wednesday—R. G. Ward and J. Feery, Newgate market, meat salesmen, div. of 2s. any Wednesday—J. Welch, Holloway, licensed victualer, div. of 1s. 10d. in the pound any Wednesday—S. Hoadley, New Bond street, coach maker, div. of 1s. 7d. any Wednesday—B. W. Palmer, Daventry, innkeeper, div. of 1s. 3d. any Wednesday.

BRITISH FUNDS.

	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per cent. Consols	98½	98½	98½	99½	99½	99½
4 per cent. Account	—	—	—	99½	99½	99½
3 per cent. Reduced	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½
New 3 per cent.	102½	102½	102½	102½	102½	102½
Long Annuities	12½	11½	—	—	—	—
Bank Stock	211½	211	211½	211½	—	212
India Stock	275½	—	—	—	275	—
Exchequer Bills	57pm	57pm	57pm	55pm	58pm	57pm
India Bonds	70pm	—	—	71pm	71pm	70pm

FOREIGN FUNDS.

Austrian	116	Mexican	37
Belgian	99½	Peruvian	34
Brazilian	91½	Portuguese 5 per cents	81½
Buenos Ayres	46½	Ditto converted	65
Columbian	17½	Russian	117½
Danish	90	Spanish Active	26½
Dutch 2½ per cents	62½	Ditto Passive	6
Ditto 4 per cents	99½	Ditto Deferred	15½

RAILWAY SHARES.

Birmingham and Derby	152	London & Birm. ½ Shares	35½
Birmingham & Gloucester	133	London and Brighton	77
Blackwall	94	London & Croydon Trunk	23½
Bristol and Exeter	96	London and Greenwich	—
Cheltenham & Gt. Western	—	Ditto New	—
Eastern Counties	21½	Manchester and Leeds	—
Edinburgh and Glasgow	74	Midland Counties	19½
Grand Junction	—	Ditto New Shares	29½
Great North of England	227½	Midland and Derby	150
Great Western	214	Ditto New	—
Ditto Half	117	South Eastern and Dover	47½
Ditto Fifths	47½	South Western	83
London and Birmingham	24½	Ditto New	16

MARKETS.

MARK LANE, MONDAY, July 21.

There was a moderate supply of wheat this morning, which was cleared off by the millers at an advance of 1s. to 2s. per quarter. Free foreign was held for rather more money, but sales

were made slowly at the prices asked last week. There was rather more inquiry for bonded and free on board cargoes, and in the sales effected 2s. above the rates of last Monday were obtained.

In barley, beans, and peas no alteration. The show of oats being large, buyers evinced great disinclination to purchase, and sales were with difficulty effected at a decline of 1s. per quarter from the prices of this day se'nnight.

Wheat, Red	48 to 50	Malt, Ordinary	48 to 53
Fine	50 .. —	Pale	51 .. 64
White	50 .. 64	Rye	30 .. 38
Fine	50 .. 60	Peas, Hog	38 .. 40
Flour, per sack	33 .. 42	Maple	36 .. 42
Barley	23 .. 27	Boilers	36 .. 40
Malting	32 .. 34	Beans, Ticks	36 .. 40

WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR JULY 18.		AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF THE SIX WEEKS.	
Wheat	48s. 10d.	Wheat	48s. 1d.
Barley	29 0	Barley	29 9
Oats	22 0	Oats	22 7
Rye	31 11	Rye	32 1
Beans	39 0	Beans	38 9
Peas	38 11	Peas.....	38 4

SEEDS.

Canaryseed was saleable in small quantities at former rates. There were a few samples of new carawayseed, and one or two of new rapeseed shown; the quality of the former was not fine, the colour being too dark; the rapeseed was very good.

Linseed	per qr.	Clover	per cwt.
English, sowing	52s. to 58s.	English, red	— to —
Baltic, ditto	— .. —	Ditto, white	— .. —
Ditto, crushing	40 .. 45	Flemish, pale	— .. —
Medit. & Odessa	40 .. 44	Ditto, fine	— .. —
Hempseed, small	35 .. 38	New Hamb., red	— .. —
Large	— .. —	Ditto, fine	— .. —
Canary, new	47 .. 48	Old Hamb., red	— .. —
Extra	50 .. —	Ditto, fine	— .. —
Caraway, old	44 .. 46	French, red	— .. —
New	48 .. 50	Ditto, white	— .. —
Ryegrass, English	— .. —	Coriander	12 .. 18
Scotch	— .. —	Old	— .. —
Mustard	per bushel	Rapeseed, — 1. to — 1. per last.	— .. —
Brown, new	8 .. 12	English, new	26½ to 27½
White	12 .. 14	Linseed cakes	— .. —
Trefoil	17 .. 24	English, 11½ 0s. to 11½ 5s.	— .. —
Old	— .. —	Foreign	7½ 7s. to 7½ 10s.
Tares, new	6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.	Rapeseed cakes	— to —

PROVISIONS, LONDON, July 21.

There was an active trade in Irish butter, the quantity offering being barely sufficient to supply the demand, and the advices from Ireland coming very high towards the close of the week caused an advance of 1s. to 3s. per cwt. We continue to have a steady trade in bacon, the fresh mild cured meat being most in demand. Prices remain without change. Lard, owing to the improvement in butter, is more inquired after, and higher rates are looked for. Hams steady at from 56s. to 66s. per cwt. as in quality and size.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, July 21.

Although there are reports from parts of Kent and Sussex, stating that mould has made its appearance in some plantations, the hop trade still continues dull, and prices are next to nominal.

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, July 21.

Owing to some measure to the unfavourable state of the weather for slaughtering, the beef trade ruled inactive, at a decline in the currencies obtained on this day se'nnight of 2d. per 8lbs, at which a clearance was not effected. The numbers of sheep were small. Prime old Downs commanded a steady demand at fully last week's quotations. In other kinds, only a moderate business was doing at late rates. In the quality and condition of the sheep a slight improvement was apparent. The lamb trade was tolerably steady at previous figures. For calves we had a slow inquiry, and in some instances the prices had a downward tendency. The pork trade was very dull at last week's currencies.

Beef	per stone of 8lbs. (sinking the offal).	Veal	per stone of 8lbs.
Beef	2s. 8d. to 4s. 2d.	Veal	3s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.
Mutton	3 .. 5 0	Pork	3 .. 4 2
	Lamb, 5s. 0d. to 6s. 0d.		

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.

Beasts	Sheep	Calves	Pigs.
Friday	604	9,880	457
Monday	2,375	26,100	315

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, July 21.

Inferior Beef	2s. 4d. to 2s. 8d.	Inf. Mutton	3s. 2d. to 3s. 8d.
Middling do	2 10 .. 3 0	Mid. ditto	3 10 .. 4 6
Prime large	3 0 .. 3 2	Prime ditto	4 8 .. 4 10
Prime small	3 4 .. 3 6	Veal	3 6 .. 4 8
Large Pork	2 6 .. 3 8	Small Pork	3 10 .. 4 2
	Lamb, 4s. 10d. to 6s. 0d.		

COTTON.

Cotton still maintains last week's rates. The stock, heretofore considered large and overwhelming, now that the crop for the year has been ascertained, and the demand continuing unusually extensive, begins to lose its great and fearful proportions, and seems easier to deal with than it did three months ago. We quote American higher, Brazil higher, Egyptian and Sea Island steady, at late rates.

WOOL.

The imports of wool have been again extensive, they having amounted to nearly 5,000 bales, 3,900 of which have arrived from our various colonies. The public sales still progress remarkably well, most of the parcels offering finding purchasers at full prices. Privately very little is doing in foreign wools, but English qualities are in good request at late rates.

HAY, SMITHFIELD, July 19.—At per load of 36 trusses.

Coarse Meadow	76s. to 96s.	New Clover Hay	90s. to 120s.
New ditto	— .. —	Old ditto	— .. —
Useful Old ditto	97 .. 105	Oat Straw	38 .. 40
Fine Upland ditto	106 .. 116	Wheat Straw	40 .. 42

COAL EXCHANGE, July 21.

Stewart's, 17s. 3d.; Hetton's, 17s. 0d.; Braddyl's Hetton's, 17s. 3d. Ships arrived this week, 43.

GROCERIES.—TUESDAY, JULY 22.

TEA.—The deliveries are rather smaller than in the last week, being about 470,000 lbs. The market is very steady. Common congous are selling at 9d. to 9½d., and good common 10d. to 11d. per lb.

COFFEE.—300 bags Ceylon, offered in auction, sold at lower rates; good ordinary pale native fetched 46s. to 47s.; real good ordinary 47s. 6d. to 48s. 6d. per cwt.

SUGAR.—Barbadoes fetched 51s. to 52s. 6d. There was more doing in refined goods, but prices were lower, standard lumps selling at 67s. 6d. to 68s., and brown grocery at 66s. to 66s. 6d. per cwt. 2,000 bags Java, duty paid, with certificate, sold in auction at full rates; good to fine white went at 59s. to 64s. There is a good inquiry for all sorts of foreign sugars, but holders are not inclined to sell at the present rates.

Advertisements.

EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES, FELLEBERG HOUSE, Church row, Stoke Newington, conducted by Mrs HENRY VINCENT, assisted by English and Foreign Governesses and Professors.

A LIMITED NUMBER OF YOUNG LADIES are liberally boarded, and carefully instructed in accordance with the most approved principles of scholastic science, uniting an extensive initiation in the various branches of elementary knowledge with sound moral and physical training, and the acquisition of every elegant accomplishment.

TERMS.

For Instruction in Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Composition, Geography, the Use of the Globes, History, the Elements of Science, Plain and Fancy Needlework, &c., Thirty Guineas per Annum. Junior Pupils, Twenty-five Guineas.

The German, French, Italian, and Latin Languages; Drawing, Painting, Music, Singing, and Dancing, on the usual Terms.

Washing, Three Guineas per Annum. Separate Beds if required.

A Quarter's Notice requested previous to removing a Pupil, or payment expected.

Mrs H. V. respectfully assures those Parents who may honour her with the care of their children, that no pains or expense has been spared, to render her establishment worthy of their confidence, and that it will ever be an object of her anxious solicitude to realise for her pupils all the comforts of a well regulated home, feeling convinced that kind and judiciously indulgent treatment is not only the surest but the most correct medium for the inculcation of moral and religious principles.

The locality of Fellenberg House is justly celebrated for its salubrity, and is delightfully situated within four miles of London.

THE VACATION at MISS WILLMET'S ESTABLISHMENT, 21, Gibraltar place, New road, Chatham, Kent, will terminate July the 21st. Terms, including English, French, Writing, Arithmetic, Mental Calculations, History, Composition, Geography, Use of the Globes, Botany, Chemistry, &c., 25 guineas per annum.

Miss Willmet's pupils take daily exercise in the open air, and as she only receives a limited number, they are considered as members of her own family.

References—PARENTS OF THE CHILDREN: Rev. J. Stock, Chatham; Rev. R. Saunders, Bow; Rev. William Norton, Roce Cottage, Dalston; Rev. W. G. Lewis, Cheltenham; Rev. W. Giles, Preston. Prospectuses may be had at the Nonconformist office.

A Vacancy for a Governess Pupil.

UXBRIDGE BOARDING SCHOOL.—Mr WILKINSON respectfully informs his patrons that the business of his schools will be RESUMED on the 23rd instant, on which day, at Four o'clock p.m., he will meet his pupils at the Bull, Holborn. Mr W. intends, also, on Saturday, the 26th, to leave the same place with a special omnibus at Half-past Four p.m.

Cave house, July 16, 1845.

EDUCATION.—To GROCERS, DRAPERS, and BUTCHERS.—The Principal of a Genteel Ladies' School, beautifully situated five miles (by railway) from London, wishes to treat with persons in the above trades on reciprocal terms. The Carriage will be paid by the Advertiser. Address P. P., to S. A. M., at Mr Steward's, Gardener, Upper Sydenham, Kent.

DUMPTON HALL, RAMSGATE.

THE Committee of this Institution beg respectfully to inform the Christian public that WEDNESDAY, the 13th of August, is the day fixed for its general recognition. They are happy to announce that they have secured the acceptable services of the Rev. F. A. COX, D.D., LL.D., for the morning; and the Rev. JOHN ALDIS for the evening.

Between the services there will be a social repast in a shady meadow adjoining the Hall. The Hall will be open to public inspection, and the Committee will be glad to have the fellowship of as many friends as can appropriate a day to so interesting an object.

MORTLOCK DANIELL, Hon. Sec.

DUMPTON HALL, RAMSGATE.

THERE are two pressing applications for admission into this Institution. The one is the son of an Independent minister; the other is the son of a Baptist minister. Income about £80 per annum; and, in one case, five children.

If a few benevolent individuals would kindly subscribe Twenty Guineas amongst them, both children would be immediately admitted, and the hearts of their parents not a little comforted.

Their names may be had by private application to the Secretary, who will be happy to receive the required amount from any willing friends who may see this advertisement.

MORTLOCK DANIELL, Hon. Sec.

ANNIVERSARY OF ZION CHAPEL, GRAVESEND.

THE SECOND ANNIVERSARY of the NEW BAPTIST CHAPEL, Windmill street, will (D. V.) be held on WEDNESDAY, August 6th; when the Rev. MORTLOCK DANIELL, of Ramsgate, will preach in the Morning, and the Rev. J. HOWARD HINTON, A.M., of London, in the Evening; commencing at Half-past Eleven and Half-past Six.

Refreshments provided as usual.

The Anniversary Services will be continued the following Sabbath. The Rev. JOHN STOCK and the Rev. are to preach.

AN APPEAL ON BEHALF OF THE WINCHMORE HILL CHAPEL.

THIS BEAUTIFUL CHAPEL is still £700 in debt. At the Anniversary, which was held on the 1st of July, Dr Leifchild presided. On that occasion, one friend at Winchmore Hill offered £200, if £300 could be raised by the 1st of October; towards this sum the following Donations were kindly promised at the Meeting:—A Friend, £20; — Wortley, Esq., £10 10s.; G. Knox, Esq., £10 10s.; Joshua Wilson, Esq., £5; other sums about £20.

If £300 can be raised by the 1st of October, it will leave only £200, the interest of which will be only a small rent charge. An Appeal is thus made, for the purpose of raising the £300, to Christian friends throughout the kingdom. On the First of October next, DR LEIFCHILD has engaged to PREACH in the Morning at Eleven; and in the Afternoon a Meeting will be held to receive the amounts collected. Donations towards the above will be thankfully received by the Rev. DR LEIFCHILD, 6, Camden street South, Camden Town; and the Rev. C. GILBERT, 25, Manchester terrace, Islington; also at Messrs JACKSON and WALFORD'S, St Paul's Churchyard; WARD'S, Paternoster row; SNOW'S, Paternoster row; and the Offices of the *Patriot*, *Nonconformist*, and *Christian Examiner* Newspapers.

GINGER-BEER POWDERS, LEMONADE POWDERS, SODA WATER POWDERS, 4d. per doz.; SEIDLITZ POWDERS, 6d. per dozen. Each dozen makes six glasses. A list of family and manufacturing articles may be obtained on application by post or otherwise, At GRIFFITH'S, 41, Clerkenwell green, London.

THE DISSENTERS' and GENERAL LIFE

and FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY. NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTEENTH HALF-YEARLY DIVIDEND, at the rate of Five per cent., declared on the 9th inst., is payable to the Shareholders, without deduction of Income Tax, at the Offices of the Company, 62, King William street, London bridge, between the hours of Ten and Four. By order of the Board, THOMAS PRICE, Secretary.

July 15, 1845.

REGIUM DONUM.

This day is published, price 1d.,

AN ADDRESS to the Distributors and Recipients of the Parliamentary Grant to Protestant Dissenters in England and Wales, from the Executive Committee of the British Anti-state-church Association.

THIRD PRIZE ESSAY.

On Monday next, July 28th, price 3d.,

THE ANTI-STATE-CHURCH CATECHISM. By the Rev. A. J. MORRIS, of Holloway, to which the adjudicators have awarded the premium of £10.

Also, just published, price 3d.,

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